GREENCASTLE, INDIANA THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

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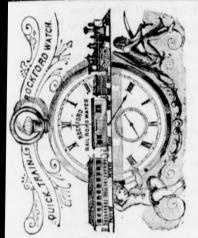
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Our summer tourists are returning Frost has greatly injured the crops in North New England.

The long continued dry weather has injured the growing corn.

The city schools will open next Monday week, September 8th.

Real estate men say the demand for houses here now is remarkable.

Maine will set the pattern by a monstreus majority on next Monday

Our preachers have departed and our streets present less of a ministerial air.

Matson denies having said it, but he has the evidence of too many good men to meet. John C. Shoemaker has a monopo-

ly on the "defensive" part of Mr Blaine's campai gn. The Indianapolis Sentinel is alone

in its campaign against the honor of Mr. Blaine's family. All voters are invited to turn out

and hear Silas A. Hays at Leuteke's

hall next Tuesday evening. "Straws" no longer count. The wind is so strong that whole hay

stacks mark the drift toward Blaine. There was a big crowd in town Saturday, and our merchants had a little better trade than usual of late.

A Frenchman claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation with a cigar shaped self propelling bal

Cholera is by no means stamped out as yet, and is still raging in parts of Europe. Keep in readiness for its

It is thought that Hendricks swallowed an elaborate and well written letter upon reading the diminutive epistle from the Govenor.

A large number of stock men from different parts of the country are in the city to-day attending S. F. Lockridge's Short Horn sale.

Democratic papers are filled with calumny and insult for the Irish. A local manager says "let 'em go, we don't need the d-d Irish anyhow." They are going.

Tuesday evening next Silas A. Hays will speak at Luteke's hall, South Greencastle. Let everybody hear him. There will also be other good speakers present.

The official board of Locust street M. E. Church unanimously passed a vote of thanks to their friends for their generous assistance in entertaining Conference visitors.

Those "six Irishmen" who "have been captured by the wiles of the enemy" are giving our Democratic papers a deal of apprehension. If so few and so unimportant why make o much fuss about them?

The DePauw College authorities have bought an additional piece of ground just east of that now owned by them on Anderson street, back of Corner. Locust Street Church. The new addition is 68 by 160 feet. The price paid was \$800.

University catalogues are being re ceived and sent out at the rate of fif teen hundred per week. Applications for them have been received from Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, California, Colorado, indeed, from almost every State in the Union. Among the numberless letters asking for information and catalogues of the University President Martin has recieved a great many from young men desiring to work their way through college.

The session of the Common Council on Monday evening was of little importance, hardly anything being transacted of general public interest. A. T. Kelly, Treasurer of the Board of School Trustees, made his annual report, and the same was adopted. Hanemann's Opera House-A. R. Brattin lessee-was licensed for one year for the sum of \$25. Specifica tions ordered for the improvement of Columbia street from Jackson to the

A DEMOCRAT ON CLEVELAND.

Hon. John Gibbon Tells about the Ex-Sheriff, and Why Democrats Should Not Support Him.

Other Short Speeches-A Rousing Meeting.

The Greencastle Blaine and Logan Protection Club was addressed on last Saturday evening by Hon. John Gibbon, of Chicago. Mr. Gibbon has been a conscientious, hard work ing Democrat but realizing the incapability of his party, and smarting, like thousands of others under the insult offered them by the nomina tion of the New York sheriff, he has come out of the camp of decay and is working for the success of the Republican ticket. Every seat in the hall was taken, the Irish and laboring men of the community being out in force. Mr. Dennis Downs, president of the club, presided over the meeting which was marked by the same exuberance of spirit and good feeling as has been its predecessors. The speaker was interrupted by fre-

quent outbursts of applause. Mr. Gibbon was introduced and spoke in substance as follows: "It is said that the Democratic par ty is the party of the people. Let us see. The stirring and exciting times preceding the war gave birth to the Republican party. I will not go back to recount them. There was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; Buchanan's administration, the most corrupt in the history of any party that eyer existed; nor will I detain you by recounting the record of the veto of the Homestead Law-giving 160 acres of land to settlers; the doc trines of Virginia and Kentucky which spread like contagious sores on the body politic, contaminating the entire country. When the Republican party came into power half the country was in arms; the Southern States were arrayed against the Union; it found 4,000,000 men in bonds under the accursed institution wherin wives were torn from their husbands, mothers were sold from their children; wherin were found the horrors of the auction block and the task-master. It found Know-Nothingism and the Democratic doctrine of states rights marching hand in hand . The young party entered at once upon its grand policy. It pro- spectable dray-man would have redoctrines of Kentucky and Virginia men he took the compliment to him resolutions and of nullification, and restore the country to a better con dition of things. When the South ern States withdrew the trouble culminated in war, and the hated insti tution of slavery perished as a result. It was done not so much to overthrow the system as to establish the fact that Rhode Island was as big a factor in the Union as the larger states: But it was not satisfied with emancipating the slaves, but compelled the wayward states to become a part of the Union, and insisted upon and put through the amendments and measures of reconstruction. Of what avail was it to sacrifice thous ands of human lives and millions of money if not to point to the results as accomplished facts? Notwith standing all, the party can point to the best record under the sun, and all will acknowledge the same. But why stop to inquire into the old parties? Suffice it to say this party was the cause resulting in the overthrow of the rebellion and slavery and contributed to destroy KnowNothingism. The twin relics of Democracy and Know-Nothingism sleep side by side in the cold embrace of death. May their rest be undisturbed. When the patriotic men rushed to the front with sabers and muskets to uphold the country's flag, no man stopped to ask other's nationality. Let it be told in history and around the fire side, that all worked in unity in ministering to the dying on the field and the sick in southern hospitals.

ingism can no longer exist in the Nation where the highest aim is to build up prosperity and peace. The great living question is—which party is the more Democratic? I claim to be a member of the Democratic par ty, but I cannot support that party because its leaders have gone back on the principles of its incipiency. It is seeking a government position, be-

These influences are still about us

As slavery is no more Know-Noth

and are visable in our progress.

no longer the party of the greatest fore he was interfered with. But vitality because it is no longer the party of Jefferson and Jackson, no ended, and Garfield had been laid longer the party of advance. In 1872 the party leaders went off after sore heads, and the high priests pronounced it dead, In 1876 it was resuscitated under Tilden and reform, but lost an earned victory by the blundering of the leaders and the electoral commission. Again under a "tariff for revenue only" it lost, showing that the masses had lost con fidence in the leaders. Now for the first time the Republican party has What a figure this man would cut nominated the man who was the in the chair of Washington and Lin choice of the masses of the Republi | coln? Does he know anything of cans in the private walks of life. It State polity? The country waited is well known that every official, ev- long to hear from this man through ery post-master, was in favor of Ar- his letter of acceptance, and at the thur-they had to be. With noth end their suspense was awarded, by ing to further his interests but the the weakest letter ever written by a popular support Blaine carried off man who had presidential aspirations. the honors of the convention. It is It tells us of sumptuary laws, but a compliment to shining genius of Germans cannot be captured by such which every young American, wheth | chaff. They know as much as Cleveer an aspirant for political honors or land, who lacks only brains to be a not, should feel proud.

were proposed to the Democratic prohibition or free whisky as they convention, among others being that may choose, but the President has of the grand old man, and idol, Allen G. Thurman. But no, he was set aside and the comparatively unknown sheriff of Erie was named as the standard bearer of the great party. Who is this man Grover Cleveland; should have spoken. May be he this mushroon statesman foist upon the party by the blundering leaders? I will give it up. It is said he was Mayor of Buffalo. Any good man man, but closest scrutiny fails to would make a good Mayor of Buffalo. Did he ever serve a term in the the Democratic party may yet re defeated man who ever ran for office legislative body of the nation, or of trieve its losses by withdrawing this his state? No! Did he take any part in the great issues of the trying days of war? No! Why? He has not the ability to make a respectable ward politician. What did he do to merit the distinction of a presiden tial nomination? Simply-it was thought he was an "available" man. He was elected governor of New York by a majority of 200,000, but at a time when Jeff Davis would have been elected had he been running on the Democratic ticket -Simply because of the uprising of the people to overthrow bossism-to teach the leaders that they must not abandon principle. He received this phenominal majority at a time when any receeded to overthrow the infamous ceived the same. But like all small self. He ignored the party and became the tool of a few men-independent Republicans as they are pleased to style themselves-such men as Beecher and Geo. Wm. Curtis, He used his veto power, as Governor of New York, to defeat in the interests of monopolists many meas ures for the benefit of the working classes. He vetoed the 5 cent fare bill upon the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The bill had passed both branches of the legislature, a body composed of some of the best legal talent in the state, was a bill good enough to go before the tribunale of the state and let them decide upon its merits-and it was certainly effrontery for the ex-sheriff of Erie county to decide upon its constitutionality. But when the veto of that bill was demanded by the monopo lists, he looked up the laws and made an excuse for interposing his veto."

The speaker further reviewed Cleveland's veto record and said "this is the kind of a man the Democratic leaders expect the masses to support. They will not do it. They know the gallant men Blaine and Logan. They know that when the hour came to go to the front these men did not scour Buffalo to find a substitute. They know Blaine's election will insure a stable currency; that then capital will seek investment. They know that when one who has worked himself up from a poor boy to that proud position is president, as he most certainly will be, the name of an American citizen will be a safe passport to any for eign country; that none would linger in cells of British or German prisons."

Mr. Gibbons spoke of the Mc-Sweeney case, and said "he had known him since a boy. That he was an Irish subject; was raised there and was in that country four years

when our late great calamity was away, Blaine gave Lowell to under stand him and McSweeney was re

The nomination of Cleveland was

not only a slap in the face of the workingmen but an insult to the masses as well. But it is not the first time the Democratic party has slapped them in the face, and they will be given to understand they have tried that once too often. demagogue. Every body knows that to Chicago asking the convention to Many names for eminent men each state may pass laws favoring do them justice. Any of the ten men no more to do with it than the Em peror of all the Russias. All expect ed a ringing, open declaration of principles. He is silent on the tariff and all other subjects on which he wants to gain the appellation of "the silent man." It is said that the mantle of Tilden has fallen upon this discover the dwarf in its folds. But ber next Cleveland will be the worst nonentity from the ticket and substituting Tilden. Tilden in the clay of his tomb would command more support than will the foster-father of widow Halpin's son."

(At this juncture some drunken Democrat in the audience interrupted the speaker and contested his right to the floor, vowing he would vote he wanted to. There was a cry of ,'put him out.") The speaker said: "No, leave him in. This is a country in which every man has a right to think and vote as he pleases; this is not the solid South.

Gentlemen this canvass is no tri fling matter; the coming election will decide party supremacy for the next twenty years. You will not be surprised when I tell you that although I was born in Ireland, I am intensely American, I love the Amer ican institutions for they are the interests of my country."

Three cheers were proposed for the speaker and were given by the audi ence with a hearty good will. Chair man Birch then announced that Dr. Cross, our candidate for Representative was in the house, and that he be heard from. In response to the lond calls, Dr. Cross came to the front. He said the audience would hardly expect him to make a speech after the excellent address to which they had just listened. He would say, however, that he was a candidate for the Legislature and would be thankful to those who saw fit to give him their

Gov. Hanna was next called for and responded in a brief speech. He said he didn't come to speak but to hear and had been much edified. It was the first Republican meeting of Irish-Americans he had had the pleasure of attending in Greencastle. He was frequently asked while away from home, what we were doing here, and always told them that in the 3rd ward alone our ticket would receive 50 more votes than were given Garfield. He said that the only honest sentiment in the Democratic platform was that they wanted a change-wanted the fifty thousand offices. They are not honest in wanting a change for the beneficent results. In Putnam county none of them are willing for a change. The Republican party has for twenty-five years been standing knocking for admission. Mr. Matson does not want a change. But a word about our candidate for Congress-Major Grubbs. He is as true a man and as good a citizen as there is in the district. He was a noble soldier. armed, and it was known there was no parole for a captured officer of col-

first chosen to command, and he did not shrink from his duty. In 1876 he was elected Representative from Marion and Morgan counties, and came near defeating Overmyer for Speaker. He served on the most im portant committees. He was in the Senate and was appointed to the highest positions awarded a Repub lican under Gov. Gray. He is the true friend of the soldier, and we believe he will be the next Congressman from this district. If he is and says he will not again be a candidate he will keep his pledge."

Mr. Mat Rea, who was in the audi-

ence, was next called out. Mr. Rea is known as one of the stanch Irish Republicans of the county and was on the ticket in a former contest. He said, as an Irish Republican none would stand by the party in a more determined manner than he. He believed that in the present contest the best champions of American interests were Blaine and Logan. His countrymen in the Democratic party went proposed would do except one. But the party said no; you Irish have nothing to say about it; we will name the man you hate. It was a mistake and my countrymen will not stand by and submit. Labor is the only article the Irishmen bring into this country, and Cleveland has said by his vetoes their labor counts for noth ing. If they can elect him over our protest let them do it-but they know they cannot. On the 4th of Novem in America.

"Judge" Martin was then called for-Mr. Martin is one of the most enthusiastic and earnest of our young Irish citizens who has recently eschewed Democracy. He said he had no speech to make but would say that he would do all in his power for the success of Blaine and the entire Republican ticket. He did it as a mat for Cleveland and Tom Hendricks if ter of principle. The question in this campaign was whether or not America should be kept for Ameri cans; whether we should legislate for our homes or for foreign lands. He believed in America and thought she was big enough to take care of herself. Democracy is dishonest in its professions. Four years ago he voted with them contrary to the dictates of his heart and the convictions of his conscience. Their tariff record is bad. The Republicans in Congress voted against the Morrison bill--all the Democrats voted for it except 40, and they were read out of the party. The Democratic party makes preten tions of favoring protection, but says one thing at Chicago and does another in Congress.

> Mr. Frank McGrath was called, Mr. McGrath is also one of our most wide-awake and zealous Irish Repub licans. He said he would not make a speech but would take the opportunity to ask all to join the Blaine and Logan Protection Club. If Blaine is elected we are all certain that our homes and industries will be protected. After the Revolutionary war Washington had occasion to congratulate Irish soldiers upon their bravery. Again in the war of 1882, the Irishmen did valiant service against the British. In 1861 when the nation was in peril the Irish brigade leaped into the breach and helped to save the Union. And to-day when the industries of America are about to go down under British free trade, Irishmen are springing to the banners of Blaine and will save them again. No men make better and more loyal citizens than the men from the Emerald Isle."

> Mr. J. F. Darnall proposed three cheers for our Irish speakers and three roof raisers were given.

"Judge" Martin wanted to ask of future Democratic speakers here to show wherein the Republican party has not been the Irishman's friend. He said there were some Irishmen in this country who believed the Republican party was the Knownothing party, and he wanted the Democratic orators to read the platforms of '56, '64 and other years and prove it if they could. He would then be prepared-almost-to vote for Cleveland.

The meeting then adjourned, but When the colored men were to be the crowd did not disperse until after many now names had been added to the club. It was another glorious meeting and added new consternation ored troops, Major Grubbs was the to the Democratic heart of Putnam.

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2d Floor.

AUG. 28, 1884

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The City Hall, on the North-west corner of the Public Square, has been rented by the Republican County Committee and will be used and known as Republican Headquarters druing the campaign.

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THE CORNER STONE

Governor Porter, W. C. DePauw, Bishops Bo wman and Foster Present.

A large audience gathered at Me harry Hall Saturday afternoon to ladies' boarding hall. President Martin presided The first speaker was Dr. Ridpath, who read an adof the University since its foundation; its progress; its success. He zens-our political and national inpromise; of the greater field of use | it, our spiritual nature is cultivatedfulness opening before the Universi-

The next speaker was Bishop Fos ter. He said he belonged to the Society for the preventoin of cruelty to animals, down East, and hence would speech. Men, said the Bishop, have heretofore developed the animal man; they have cut down the forests, and tilled the ground and subdued the aim of life; this is not all that will be required of him nor all for which he has capabilities. By no means. Man is an angel in disguise. This noble nature needs to be cultivated and drawn out, and polished In order to obtain this high intel lectual development, colleges of learning are absolutely necessary.

The men that this age needs are men of brain, of thought, of high intellectual attainment-of broad culture. Let this higher nature then be cultivated; let us develop the an gel in us.

The Bishop was true to his word in speaking but a short time, and retired with the audience wishing he had spoken longer.

Governor Porter then addressed the audience. He spoke of the great advance made of late years in the legal rights of women. Step by step they have advanced; new fields of work profession has admitted her into its ranks.

Go-education is a good thing, but and lofty courtesy of the sexes to

One of the greatest features in this advance movement was the civil war. It taught women the art of organization-that they could work togeth er. There the work began which will never stop till women shall gain

debater in Parliament at 23, at Prime Minister at 25. The young Pitt developed at as early an age. How did this come? They had mothers who were educated-who were perfeetly conversant with politics. So we are to educate. the girls of the land that the next generation of men may be cultured, well trained-fully prepared to discharge the duties of American citizenship. And this is what DePauw University expects to do. It is not now at its meridian. No. It is just sweeping above the rim of the horizon. Instead of five hundred it will some day have five thousand. The full noontide of its glory

is yet to come. The last speaker of the afternoon was Bishop Bowman, the "beloved." He first spoke of the dissatis-

faction expressed by some of our cit izens on account of the delay in putting up the buildings. But such a work as this cannot be completed in six or eight months. It takes time for the maturing and perfecting of plans. A great institution can not be built in a day. The work now going on is not all that is to be done by any means. Much more is to follow. The occasion calls up the first efforts made to admit ladies to the institution Your speaker, as President of the college, presented the matter to the Board of Trustees 23 years ago. The movement received but one vote in the whole Board! Again he presented it to the Board; this time it received a respectable minority vote, Seventeen years ago he presented it for the third time and it was carried. making Asbury the first institution of its grade in the country to open its doors to the ladies. Since then nearly all the leading universities of the country have opened either their front or back doors to young women. And the day is not far distant when all the institutions of the world will follow their example. Besides his success in securing the admission of the la dies there was another thing-the

Bishop said—in which he who had!

so little to be proud of took great pride, and that was in being the humble instrument of rescuing Bro LAID WITH GREAT ECLAT! DePauw from the Board of Trustees of the State University and of placing him on the Asbury Board.

Education, the Bishop continued, not only benefits man intellectually morally and spiritually, but also physically. Our government gathered statistics from factories, mines and hear the addresses of the occasion mills, concerning the health and phy of the corner stone laying of the first sical condition of the educated and of the new University buildings-the | the illiterate workmen, and found a difference varying from 20 to 30 per cent in favor of the educated workmen. By this we find that in material dress setting forth in full the work things-in business-education is a great advantage. Our duties as citispoke also of the future rich with terests require it. And best of all, by our angel side. Denominational schools more especially cultivate this There are more conversions in them than in the Sunday school, and there are more conversions in the Sunday school than in the congregation. not afflict the audience with a long | Hence there are more conversions in the denominational schools than in any place in the world.

Methodism has always been a warm advocate of education. In 1739 John the earth, and have thus developed Wesley organized a seminary and on the animal of their natures. But Christmas day 1884—the day they this is not the chief end of man nor formally organized the Methodist church, they also organized Cokes burg college. May this spirit ever remain with us.

At the close of Bishop Bowman's delightful talk, the audience repair ed to the East Campus, across the way, where the boarding hall was being built, and where the corner stone was to be laid. When the preliminary arrangements had been made, President Martin stepped forward and raising aloft a sealed tin box, some 14x10x8, said: This box con tains one Bible, one Methodist hymn book, one church discipline, DePauw University Year Book, Asbury catalo gue of past three years, one Metho dist almanac, one Tribune almanac, one Spofford's almanac, copies of Educational Monthly and Weekly, silver coins contributed by Jerome Allen, Historical addresses of Drs Aaron Wood and F. C. Holliday history of State, county have been opening; profession after and city officers, copies of the minutes of the four conferences of of the State, copies of the Christian Advocates, a copy of the DePauw t must be accompanied with a high Mirror, the Evening DePauw and the issues of the Daily Morning Herald (the best of the wine being reserved till the last of the feast.) Mr. DePauw then placed the box in position, and the corner stone, with a hole cut from beneath to fit the box was lowered over it, encasing it in a monument of stone. Mr. DePauw then dedicated the building in the Charles James Fox was the best name of the Father, Love and Holy Ghost. The doxology was sung and Bean the benediction pronounced by Dr.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Indiana Conference. Indianapolis District-W. R. Halstead, Presiding Elder. Belleville-J. V. R. Miller Bowling Green-To be supplied by Alfred Sharman.

Brooklyn-J. F. Woodruff Center Point-J. V. Moore Clay City-W. D. Woods Cory-C. D. Wilson Greencastle; Locust Street-W. M.

Indianapolis: Ames—C. E. Asbury

Blackford Street-To be sup plied. California Street-J. A. Ward

Meridian Street-John Alabas-Martinsville-Aaron Turner Monrovia-J. T. Allen Mooresville-W. B. Collins Morgantown-F. A. Eder Putnamville-N. V. Moore

Quincy-T. W. Jones South Greencastle-To be supplied y E. R. Vest Waverly-L. M. Rhoades

West Newton-John Kiger J. J. Hight, Assistant Editor Western Christian Advocate; member of Meridian-Street Quarterly Confer-

Alex. Martin, President and Edwin Post, Professor, DePauw University: members of Locust-Street Quarterly Conference.

Bloomington District-W. McK. HESTER, P. E. Bedford-Wm. Telfer Bloomfield-J. W. Culmer Bloomington-J. E. Brant Bloomington Circuit-To be sup-

plied Dover Hill-To be supplied by M. W. Stetson

Ellettsville-B. Carter Freedom-To be supplied by G.

Gosport-J. D. Crane Harrodsburg-E. P. F. Wells Heltonville-J. L. Sims Linton and Newberry-W. V. Rus

Mitchell and Orleans-R. A. Kemp Patricksburg-H. J. Barr Pleasantville-Dayton Harvey Spencer-John Spears Springville-W. D. Morga Tunnelton-F. A. Hutcherson

Worthington-S. O. Dorsey. H. B. Hibben, Chaplain of U. S. Navy; member of Bloomington Quar terly Conference.

Vincennes District-M. M. C. Hobbs, P E. Alfordsville-To be supplied by C. H. Sherburne Bruceville-H. N. King Carlisle-J. M. Watson Farmersburg-To be supplied Graysville-Edward Hawes Hymera-W. McK. Johnson Loogootee--J. F. McGregor New Lebanon-J. L. Cooper Odon-G. F. Culmer Prairieton-W. T. Davis Shoals-J. M. Baxter Sullivan-M. S. Heavenridge Vincennes-W. H. Grim Washington-T. C. Danks

Wheatland-Miles Woods. Evansville District-

J. S. Woods, P. E. Blue Grass-John Tansy Evansville: Ingle Street-John

Washington Circuit-Elias Gas

Walls Kingsley-J. W. Payne Penn. Street and Ridge-G. E.

Trinity-J. L. Pitner Fort Branch-Joseph Rawlins Mt. Vernon-J. W. Asbury Mt. Vernon Circuit-J. T. Woods Newburg-S. W. McNaughten New Harmony-J. B. Hamilton Oakland City-John Telfer Owensville-H. C. Clippinger Patoka-John Bruner Princeton T. H Willis Stewartsville-W. H. Jack. Rockport District-

H. J. TALBOTT, P. E. Boonville-W. W. Puett Cannelton-A. A. Godby Center W. F. F. Smith Gentryville-W. W. Rundell Grandview-Albert Hurlstone Huntingburg-S. F. Anderson Leavenworth-Josiah Godby Lynnville-B. T. Vancleave Newtonville-George Reid Otwell-C. D. Wolfe Petersburg-D. T. Davis Rockport-I. N. Thompson Rockport Circuit-F. A. Lester Rome and Oil Creek-To be sup

plied by J. D. Kiper Selvin-Jas. Clulow Union-J. M. Hillyard Wickliffe-To be supplied by J. T.

Winslow-To be supplied by T.

W. Winkler Yankeetown-C. E. Hargrave New Albany District-

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Mauckport-W. A. Fox New Albany: Centenary-John

John Street-R. G, Easley Kingsley—To be supplied Main Street-G. W. Fansler Wesley Chapel—A. R. Julian McKendree & Embury—S. W. Troyer

New Philadelphia—To be supplied by Montgomery New Providence-M. C. McKown Orangeville -A. N. Elrod Paoli-N. E. Boring

Salem-T. D. Welker

F. A. Friedley, President DePauw College for Young Women; member of Centenary Quarterly Conference. L. F. Cain, Moral Instructor State Prison South; member of Centenary

Quarterly Conference. J A Scamahorn, Missionary, to N W Nebraska Mission

Transferred.

G. W. Stafford, to South Kansas Conference J. F. St. Clair, to DesMoines Con-

Marion Rose, to Illinois Confer

Levi Johnson, N. J. Bell, Wm. Meginnis, W. W. Webb, Hayden hang. Hays, G. W. Walker. Superannuated.

W. V. Daniel, New Albany

W. C. Smith, Peru Charles Cross, Herman, Neb R. B. Spencer, Selvin John Talbott, Orleans H. S. Dane, Mooresville W. F. Mason, Pacific Coast E. W. Cadwell, Canton Asa Beck, Greencastle A. W. Shively, Sweet Water, Neb J. S. Collins, Leavenworth L. D. Jay, Troy Lawrence Jones, Huntingburg J. S. Wall, Indianapolis D. M. Smith, Shoals O. A. Barnett, Rockport J. F. Fish, Monrovia Lealdes Forbes, Mineral City J. M. Harbin, Merom

David Swartz, Bone Gap, Ills. B. F. Julian, Selvin H. O. Chapman, Tunnelton J. W. Julian, Sullivan O. H. Tansy, Freedom John Laverty, Long Pine, Neb. Supernumerary.

Francis Walker, New Albany Calvin Lee, Terre Haute J. F. Palmer, South Kansas L. S. Knotts, Lisbon, Dak B. F. Rawlins, Shoals J. W. Houpt, Merom

SUICIDE AT CLOVERDALE.

A Strange Tramp Hangs Himself.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Richard Aikens and her little son were walking along the New Albany Railroad about one and a half mile Southeast of Cloverdale, when they saw the body of a man hanging to a a tree in the woods, near the track, started for help. As soon as possible the body was cut down. It hung from the limb of a tree, the feet being about a foot and a half from the ground. The body was still warm when cut down, showing that death had accurred but a short time before. It was that of a man apparently about thirty-five years of age and a German. No one present recognized the man, and there was nothing on his person by which to identify him. He had no moneyhis apparent worldly possessions consisted of a lone pen-knife.

He had made careful preparations for his demise, and with a remarkable display of care had put on a nice clean shirt in which "to shuffle off this mortal coil," the old, time had discarded being found near by. For a noose he had used his suspen-

Every effort was made to discover the name of the man, but without success. Later in the day, however, a woman who came up to view the body recognized it as that of a tramp who had begged a meal of her the day before. He had told her that he he said, been a brick-layer for the past eighteen years. She had not,

however, heard his name. A telegram was sent to this city. notifying Coroner Pulse, and he promptly left for the scene of the hanging. When he arrived he found the body under the tree to which it had been hanging. He made every possible endeavor to disfurther success than is related in the he had the body taken to Cloverdale and interred at that place. Before burial he had the corpse photographed and upon returning to this city last night he forwarded some of the photographs to the authorities at Terre Haute, and by to-night the identity of the man will doubtless man should call on Coroner Pulse, who has a photograph of the body.

The body was still hanging to the tree when the early north accommodation passed the place this of a man hanging to a tree may be they were transplanted to Texas.

might have been the work of a Vigilance Committee—but such committees are not generally so hard up for a rope that they have to use the suspenders of the individual they

Coroner Pulse was given some pretty hard work, but he got through with it.

THAT SPOON STORY.

HOW IT MOST PROBABLY ORIG INATED.

LETTER TO A GENTLEMAN IN THIS CITY

From an Old Lady Who Lived in New Orleans at the Time of the War,

Telling Some of the Interesting Facts About Butler's Actions While in Possession of That City.

We are permitted to make the fol lowing extract from a letter written to Dr. H. H. Morrison, of this city. from Mrs. W. P. Farmer, an old lady now eighty years of age, who lived in New Orleans at the time of the war. Besides containing some new information about that "Spoon" story, it relates other interesting facts, and will well repay a perusal:

> CUREALL, HOWELL Co., Mo., Aug. 1st., 1884.

Now about that "spoon" story. I

will tell you what I believe it originated from, although I have no pos itive proof, yet my theory is the only rational one that I have seen advanced. In the fall of '62, Gen. But. ler was expecting his wife to join him in New Orleans, (she was then in Cincinnati) and he began to look around for a suitable house. Those already confiscated were too far from on the farm of a man by the name his headquarters, and his eye fell of McGinness. They immediately upon an elegant residence on the corner of Julia and St. Charles Streets. This elegant marsion was owned by a physician who was with the Confederate army in Virginia. and occupied by his wife and three children, and also his old invalid mother. It was sufficient excuse to confiscate the house, that its owner was with the rebel army, so Butler notified the wife to pack up their wardrobe and get out of the house, but not to take anything except their clothing-he wanted the house furnished, of course. The lady-I have forgotten her name pleaded in vain not to be turned out of doors in their helpless condition. · As soon, or be fore she left, he sent a corporal with his men to guard the premises until his family arrived. This corporal was one Wm. Roundy, of Company D., Ninety-Sixth Massachuse ts Voland dust honored garment which he un.eers. Company D. always acted as Butler's private guard; the mem bers being mostly from Lynn, with whom he was personally acquainted. Wm. Roundy, not having the fear of Uncle Ben greatly before his eyes. fell into the too prevailing fashion of many of the officers, and confiscated a set of silver spoons He was de tected by those who didn't get the spoons and reported. A court martial followed and Roundy was sentenced was from Terre Haute, where he had, to one year at Fortugas, but Butler interposed his pardon. Mr. Roun dy's father was a wealthy merchant of Lynn, and a particular friend of Mr. Butler. I did not learn what became of the spoons, but it is evident they were not returned to their owner. I believe, and so did a great many others of both sides, that the turning of that family out of doors was inexcusable. It was never claimed that the Dr. was a secessioncover its identity, but with no ist, but went to the front with his friends and neighbors, well knowing facts given above. In the evening that there was where his services were most needed. And what would have been the condition of sick or wounded Union prisoners had there been no good physicians in the Confederate army? This act of Gen. Bntler's, I think,

was the most, if not the only inexcusable performance of his while hold ing New Orleans. I presume that in be known, if his statement that he his wrath for the treatment of his had lived at Terre Hante was true. family the Dr. made the lost spoons In the meantime any one who the occasion of making Butler ap thinks he knows anything of the pear as contemptible as possible, and what was spoken as a scathing jest was reiterated as a monstrous fact. I do not remember that the spoon story was sprung until about the close of the war. I was well acquainted with Mr. Roundy while in New Ormorning. The consternation of the leans, and it was some of the boys passengers when they saw the body belonging to Company B, of the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts, that imagined. They doubtless thought told me about his taking the spoons. Company B was mostly recruited in It was rumored for a time that it my own native town and the sons of my old schoolmates and neighborssome were distant relatives; others were related by marriage, conse quently I was very familiar with them, and knew the true inwardness of all they knew concerning what was going on under shoulder strap rule. I think it was that act that gave Gen. Butler's enemies the op-

portunity to get him removed, (for

he was soon relieved of his command of New Orleans and never occupied the house.) The trouble with Butler he made little or no discriminabetween the Rebel and Union ent; he acted on the principle hat the men did when they stoned moor Tray; he judged all by those he found in open resistance. As soon as Banks took possession of the city almost his first act was to restore the confiscated house to the Dr's family, and this is one clue to my theory that turning them out of doors had something to do with recalling Gen. Butler; and my view of the situation was and is that the turning of that family out was the worst act of Butler's, and the turning of them in was the best act of Banks. The speculations of Gen. Butler, with his brother as figure head, have al most universal human 'nature to justify them; beside s he considered he was speculating off of rebels. The brother bought condemned stores in New York for a trifle and sold them in New Orleans at an immense profit. He had the advantage of all other speculators because no tug could get a permit to bring up another vessel until Butler's had closed out their eargo, and sometimes a vessel lay five and six weeks at the mouth of the river before they were permitted to come up. Gen. Butler's brother died soon after this speculation was broken up. The one million he had made all fell to Ben, and thus he be came a millionaire. I only once came in contact with

General Butler, and it is thusly: As I have already stated, a great many of the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts were the sons of my them so far away from home I volunteered to be a mother to every one of them and to do my utmost in caring for them when overtaken by sickold woman who lived in a shoe, and bright idea from my puzzled brain some one of the vacant confiscated ticket carries. houses; this would give me more A telegram from Grand Rapids says; The Democratic state convenroom for my private hospital, and with the rent thus saved I could do wonders for the comfort of the sick, But alas! My fine castle was doomed to destruction, as was the maid's with her pail of milk. I stated my retetion with as much

trepidition as if I stood before the great mogul himself, for the counter nance that frowned upon me was far from assuring, and I have always been a slave to an exasperated diffidence. But when a gruff voice exclaimed, "Madam, I can do nothing for you" my diffidence was gone; and Butler's eyes a little less awry; for I was not only indignant but was mad all over, and I am not sure but that I am a little mad yet.

No city owes so much to one man as New Orleans does to General But ler; he cleaned out their filth so ei fectually that in a quarter af a cen tury, it has had no serious epidemic, a thing unknown before, and I doubt if there was another man living that would have undertaken the job. I can remember the time that when a person went to New Orleans they were considered as dead but Butler made it healthy down there for Northerners in more ways than one. There is another thing in Butler's praise, no General ever watched over his men with deeper solicitude, and the boys all loved him as a father. In this particular there was an immense difference between him and lina. General Banks, The latter had more selfishness in his little finger than Butler had in his whole body. Had any man but Butler occupied New Orleans at that time there is no estimating what would have been the result. I believe that Butler was the only man in the right place; without | Forty Thousand Persons Assembled. his executive ability and his bull dog propensities tempered with justice, no man could have succeeded in bringing order out of such chaos, of bringing safety and quiet out of so much danger and excitement, or so much cleanliness and health from so much filth and chronic malaria.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The theatrical season opens in Indianapolis next week. It will "open" here a short time later.

The statement thar Mrs. Seguine Wallace will open the season here with her company is a mistake. She is not even billed for this place.

A. R. Brattin does not know whether he will lease Hanneman's Opera House for next year or not. His present lease runs out November 1. tors for an extension of time of one year.

THE TROUBLES OF LABOR.

Eight Thousand Miners Striking in Ohio-Other Difficulties.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23 .- The strike of coal-miners in the Hocking valley has ex-tended to mines on Sunday creek an i the Buckingham region along the Ohio Central railroad. All the 8,000 miners of this region are now out. Those along the Hocking railroad have been out for over two months, and were largely sustained by men who were working along the Ohio Central. The latest trouble was caused by the use, by the Ohio Central of Hocking Valley cars. The operators are paying 70 cents per ton for mining, and the miners want an agreement to increase the price to 80 after Sept. 1. This the operators will not make, and now have declared war on the union and say they will reduce the price to 50 cents per ton, and propose to introduce foreign labor; they have gone into an agreement that they will not hereafter employ any union man. As resources for help are pow cut from those who have been on the strike all the summer, it is expected that violence will be resorted to, and there is much anxiety over the situation. There are about 500 new men, mostly Italians and Swedes, at work by the day, or at 50 cents per ton, who have recently gone into the mines. The objective point of the strikers now is to get them out, and attacks on the mines in operation are expected. There has also been some violence shown the trains.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The miners arrested Friday at Wood's Run camp, 150 in number, were conveyed to the Washington, Pa., jail, where they were fed on tea and coffee. The wives of many of the men asked to be taken to jail with their husbands, claiming that they have nothing at home to eat. President Costello has thrown the entire camp on the hands of the law, compelling Washington county to support them. It will take two weeks or more to arrest all the miners, as the camp is rapidly filling up.

THEY "JINE DRIVES."

General Combination Against the Michigan Republicans. CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Times Detroit

The state Greenback convention has finished its work, Begole is renominated, and the plan of fusion with the Democrats which Gen. Butler suggested has been adopted. It took two days to do it, but when finally accomplished all seemed to be satisfied with their work. The main question was the early friends, and when I discovered fusion on the electoral ticket. All of the Greenbackers were willing to unite with the Democrats on nomination state officers, but whether they should also "back" the Democratic national ticket was another question. Monday night a majority was against it, but Tuesday mornness or rebel bullets; but I soon ing Butler's letter was published, and that turned the tide. His plan of fusion was also met with favor. It is that the Democrats shall choose six electors, the Greenbackers when hard pressed, I evolved a six, and these twelve shall form a fusion ticket. Then each party shall nominate a separate elector for the thirteenth place, and which was to apply, to Gen-eral Butler for permission to occupy as the one gets more votes than the other in proportion shall Cleveland or Butler get more of the electoral votes, if the fusion

tion was held here Wednesday. A harmonious plan of action was agreed on with the Greenback convention at Detroit to g ve the Democrats, on the state ticket, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state trensurer, auditor, and member of the state board of education, the Greenbackers getting the governor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of the state land office. The Democratic nominations were as follows: Lieutenant governor, Matthew Maynard; secretary of state, William H. Shakespeare; state treasurer James Blair; auditor, Col. George Sanford.

Six of the Arctic Dead Eaten, the Remainder Intact.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.-The secretary of the navy and the secretary of war have been in consultation at the navy yard, Brooklyn, O, how I longed to be a Major Gen- with Commander Schley, concerning the eral just long enough to put Mr. Greely relief expedition. From them the following statement, relative to the recen reports of the treatment of the bodies of the dead of the Greely party, is derived:

From the revelations made by exposing some of the bodies, inferences have been drawn that incisions had been made in all the bodies, and that portions of the flesh had been used either for food or for bait for catching shrimps. The following authentic extract from Commander Schlav's report, now being prepared for the Schley's report, now being prepared for the secretary of the navy, shows a portion of the remains to have been so treated, but that those of Lieut. Lockwood, Sergt. Israel, Sergt. Linn, Private Scheeder, Sergt. Cross, and Esquimaux Christiansen were absolutely de and untouched. The following is the

In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in elcohol to St. Johns, it was found that the bodies of six of thom (Lieut. Kis'ingbury, Sergt. Jewell, Private Whistler, Private Henry, Private Ellis, and Sergt. Ral-ton) had been cut and fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact.

Sent Them Back Their Flag. MACON, Ga., Aug. 22 .- At the reunion of

ie Fifth Georgia regiment representatives of nine companies from different parts of the state were in attendance. The regiment served throughout the war, engaging in battles from Virginia to South Caro-The address of welcome was delivered by Congressman Thomas Hardeman. The feature of the meeting was the restoration of the battle flag captured at the battle of Coosahatchee in 1864 by the Fifty-sixth New York regiment. It was presented by L. C. Young, of that regiment and was followed by a touching scene. veterans stood when it was received and many shed tears.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- Saturday evening was the time fixed for a Republican welcome to Gen. John A. Logan, and although grand preparations had been made for the event, se in charge of it were more than satisfied at the result of their labors. It was probably the greatest political demonstration ever in this city, so far. The multitude which gathered at the lake front numbered, as estimated by various people, from 80,000 to 40,000 people, and 75,000 men were in line in the procession, so a good judge, who was, however, an enthusiastic Republican, de-clared. At all events the whole affair was Immense enough to satisfy the most exacting and sanguine

The Nile Bising.

CAIRO, Aug. 25.—The Nile is beginning to rise slowly and it is now hoped that the plan of the English expedition to Khartoum can be carried out. Orders have been received to supply the expedition with stores sufficient to last six months.

Reavy Austrian Failure. VIENNA, Aug. 25.-R. Weinrich, a sugar merchant of this city, has failed with liabilities of \$4,000,000. He has asked his credi-

A PRIMA DONNA'S HUSBAND.

An Old Impressario's Conclusions Concerning That Personage.

[Philadelphia Times.] It is generally stipulated in a prima donna's contract with her manager that her name shall appear upon all posters and announcements in type of a certain size. If, through some neglect on the part of the bill writer or the intelligent compositor, her illustrious name should appear in type a size smaller, the first person to discover it after the bills have been posted up is her husband. He says nothing to the manager, but goes straight to the prima donna, influmes her against the wholly innocent and unconscious impressario, and instills into her mind a scheme of vengeance. Night comes, but the prima donna, for whom a crowded house is waiting does not.

A quarter of an hour before the time for raising the curtain the manager finds that his prima donna has not arrived and he has no one who is up in the principal role of the opera announced for that night to take her place.

What is to be done? The only thing is for the almost distracted manager to jump into a carriage, seek the primatedonna at her hotel and inquire why she has not presented herself at the theatre. Having learned the reason, he must then beg and implore her, almost upon his knees, to save him from impending ruin by not refusing to sing that night When he is importuned for what the husband thinks a sufficient length of time, the prima donna shows signs of relenting and at length, after the wretched manager has promised to do all sorts of things to atone for the neglect of the bill writer or the intelligent compositor, she consents to sing, the result being that the curtain goes up nearly an hour late.

On nights when his wife does not appear the prima donna's husband pervades the whole theatre. He goes be hind the scenes, makes love to the chorus girls, and tries to stir them up to mutiny against the unhappy impressario. He spends his wife's earning freely, for you know how easy it is to be generous with other people's money and as a rule nearly incapacitates sor male member of the cast. He endea ors to find out if any other lady of th company is using his wife's dressin room, and if such is the case he posts o to tell the prima donna, and the conse quence is that there is a repetition on the following night of the incident all ready described. He pries about th front of the house endeavoring to find out the terms of the contract between the manager of the company and the local manager, and if he finds that they are of such a nature as to enable the former to make any money he forthwith incites the prima donna to deman such an increase of salary as will absorb the full amount of profit. He carries tales to and about the manager and all the members of the company, setting them all by the ears and keeping every body in hot water.

Besides the above named methods there are countless other ways in which he contrives to make the manager's life a curse and to cause him to wish every day that he had never been born. One season as manager of an opera company, headed by a prima donna with a good, live husband, is enough to turn the largest and finest brain that ever throbbed and place its owner in an asylum for the insane. I have often thought what a blessing it would be if we could have enacted a code of social laws by which we could fine the scandalmonger, imprison for life the anonymous letter-writer and hang the prima donna's husband.

The Canals of Amsterdam. [Tinsley's Magazine.]

The canals are an unmitigated nuisance. They may be all very well in the winter, if the frost be hard enough to freeze them, but as soon as the weather begins to grow warm they give out an odor like that which the Scriptures tell us is emitted by the deeds of the wicked. They cut the city in all directions, and are of course only to be crossed at regular intervals by the aid of bridges; so that the pedestrian wanting to get from one side of the street to the other is liable to be sent 200 yards out of his way before he can do so. At night, in a dark street, they are to be approached warily, for a false step or a stumble against the stone pillars to which the boats and barges are moored would be apt to send one head foremost into the water. But the quaint craft that ply their sluggish waters have character and interest of their own, and the mingling of town life with the life of the river is curious enough in the streets where the can als are found.

Finest Drive in the World. [Chicago Journal.]

The Pasco de la Reforma, in the city of Mexico, is pronounced by many travelers to be the most beautiful drive in the world. Beginning in the main plaza in the center of the city, and going west ward to the castle of Chepultepee, the distance is about a mile. At intervals are six circles, each 400 feet in diameter.

Λ magnificent Columbus in marble and bronze is in place, the great explorer standing on the summit of the lofty pedestal, and sitting at the four angle are the Spanish fathers to whom Mexic considers herself indebted for her present civilization. A forthcoming work is a figure of Guatimozin, the last India emperor of Mexico, to cost \$100,000. There will also be an arch of liberty costing \$250,000, which is intended to be as durable as the mountains looking down upon it.

A Blessed Consolation. [The Current.]

No thinking man, however radical in his views, can deeply regret the fact that the cities count for nothing in comparison with the political bulk of the rural districts. When a man falls into a four-story cauldron of soap, all that can afterward be found of him are the iron frames of the buttons of his clothes. So the whole ferment of envy, anarchy and pothouse politics could be emptie out of every city of the Union into the general sum of national things without even creating a scum on the surface. The country is not going to the dogs it is rather the gambler and the "kicker" who are on their way to the pound Most wrongs get righted. o

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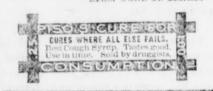
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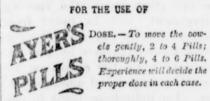
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Elkhart	***************************************	5:40	
Benton Harbor	12:30	7:30	
	SOUTH.		
	A. M.	P. M.	A.M
Benton Harbor	5:35	2:35	
Elkhart	7:13	4:18	
Warsaw	8:25	5:45	
Wabash	9:48	7:08	6:50
Anderson	12:00	9:82	9:03
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Noobjection to spokes made out of good ugh Twisting Timber if they are not crooked 47tf BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW. Greencastle, Ind.

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 7.58 a m 1:55 p m

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 Fillmore
 8:32 " 327 p m

 3:37 p m
 Greeneastie 842 " 324 p in Fillmore 843 " 327 p in Coatsville 843 " 327 p in Indianapolis 10:00 " 3:10 p in 3:50 p in 4:40 p in

Indianapolis 11:55 am 4:00 pm 7:12 pm 11:58 pm Coatsville 5:08 8:20 Fillmore 5:15 3:32 Fillmore 5:15 " 8:32 "
Freencastle 8:45 am 1:01 " 5:34 " 11:58 p m
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Ready for All.

TIMES PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2d Floor. AUC. 28, 1884 THURSDAY, : :

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES G. BLAINE

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Of Illinois.

Of Maine.

State Ticket. GOVERNOR-WILLIAM H. CALKINS, of LaPorte county. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-EUGENE BUNDY, of Henry count SECRETARY OF STATE-ROBERT MITCHELL of Gibson count; AUDITOR OF STATE-BRUCE CARR, of Orange county.
TREASURER OF STATE-ROGER R. SHIEL, of Marion ec

of Tippecanoe county.

Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth Distric -EDWIN P. HAMMOND, of Jasper county REPORTER SUPREME COURT-WILLIAM M. HOG GATT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL-WILLIAM C. WILSON

of Warrick county, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION BARNABAS C. HOBBS, of Parke cou

5th Congressional District.

For Congressman-Major George W. Grube Of Morgan County. Legislative District.

For Joint-Senator-John V. Hadley, of Hendricks. For Joint Representative-SILAS A. HAYS, of Putnam

13th Judicial District. For Prosecuting Attorney-WILLIAM P. BLAD County.

For Representative-John B. Cross. For Treasurer-Simpson P. Stoner. For Sheriff-John MURPHY. FOR SURVEYOR-JAMES T. DENNY. For Coroner- John F. Morrison. Commissioner, 2nd District -Alexander Breck

Commissioner, 3rd District-LYMAN E. SHAW.

Public Speaking!



Captain David E Beem will ad dress the people in Cloverdale, Sat urday evening, August 30, at 7:30 o'clock. All invited.

Jim Wood, the Irish miner, will speak at City Hall, Greencastle, Saturday evening, Sept. 6, at 7:30 o,clock. Turn out everybody and hear this eloquent advocate of Irish interests.

Hon. R. B. F. Pierce, of Crawfordsville, will speak at Bainbridge, Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. All invited to turn out and hear a candid and able discussion of

The break from Cleveland is rapidly becoming a stampede.

THE fire has opened all along the line and there will be music in the

Sam Gardnerism has reigned too long in Putnam County. Give us a change.

General Butler sneers at Cleveland's letter and finds nothing in it to answer.

Only through the defeat of the Democratic party is there hope for a prosperous future in Putnam County. "Turn the rascals out."

The Indianapolis Journal has again launched a Sunday paper, It is hoped the new paper will prove more successful and longer-'ved than its predecessors from the same office.

Under Republican rule the nation al debt has been reduced from \$2,-756,000,000 to \$1,450,000,000 and the annual interest from \$120,900,000, to less than \$50,000,000, in nineteen years. It is a record of which nation and party may well be proud.

Senator Voorhees in his Terre. Haute keynote, like Gov. Cleveland in his letter, avoided, strictly, all mention of the tariff question, and devoted himself to "sumptuary" agi tation and claiming everything in sight for the Democracy. The unwillingness of Democratic orators to discuss the true issues is admission enough of the weakness of this

THE people of Putnam county will have an opportunity to resent the in sult, and avenge the great fraud, of the gravel road infamy on the 4th of November next. There is but one way now to gain redress,-vote against the party which is responsiplete, Sweep the county clean!

denies having made the speech that is attributed to him at the Bloomington convention. In conversation with a Democrat in Greencastle, who in interested in manufacturing, it is said the Colonel stated that he didn't make over, would make protection trade speeches over the district; that he was not in favor of the Morrison the majority of his party did so in Congress. This will never do. The record against Mr. Matson is too strong and damaging for a denial to avail him anything. There are at least fifty reliable men in the district who heard the speech, and whose affidavits could be obographer as they fell from the Colaging effects by denial. We do ism this year without being urged. not think Mr. Matson will have the hardihood to attempt talking protection at his meetings, but let our friends be prepared to pull the record on him and substantiate it if occasion requires.

In New York the great question yet is "will Cleveland withdraw?" His friends are deserting him hour ly and it seems that the unfortunate candidate lacks but the courage of his convictions to step down and out of the way. The Sun continues its clamor about his incapacity, and publishes daily letters from promi inent Democrats demanding that he withdraw or be thrown out! The In dependent press, which took him up as the great exponent of moral re form, is pulling away as fast as it consistently can, and the religious papers are unanimous in the demand that he be taken from before the people. Correspondents dwell upon the great opportunity Mr. Cleveland has of making himself an honored man, and bestowing countless blessings upon his troubled party, by gracefully getting out of the way, and everything considered, all seems to point to the undeniable fact that the candidate cannot better serve his party than by leaving it. Our advice to the Governor would be-stick it out and go down with the wreck.

EDWARD H. GREEN, of Auora, Ind., for years the most prominent and able Democratic stump speaker in Southern Indiana, has deserted the rotten raft and declared for Republicanism. He writes a

I have made more Democratic speeches in southern Indiana than any other man now living in it, with, possibly, the exception of Judge Holman. I made first speech in southern Indiana in 1854 that was then permitted, owing to the violence of the times, in opposition to the Knownothingism of that period, and I was only seventeen years old. With the exception of 1872, have uniformly supported the Democracy, but I now propose to vote for Blaine and Logan, and do all I can honorably to secure their election.

"I am prompted to this course by purely patriotic considerations, and I never saw my duty more clearly than I do in supporting the Republican nominess. I believe the best interests of the country will be subserved by the election of Blaine and Logan, and the prosperity and happiness of our people thereby promoted. * * * * I shall, during the campaign, labor with all the energies of my soul and the capabilities of my mind for a continuance of Republican supremacy in the control of the government, be-

lieving it to be for the best good of our country

and people, and in the interest of the civiliza-

tion and progress of the age. ONE by one they cross the gulf and leave him to his fate. The New York Independent, one of the first and most ardent of the independent supporters of Cleveland, has renounced him on account of his leprous moral record. It backs water gracefully as

plainly understand, once for all, that whatever has been said in the editorlal columns of the Independent favorable to the election of Grover Cleveland was said prior to the recent sickening sures in regard to his private character which have justly shocked the moral sense of all pure and right-minded people. The attempt now to force such a candidate upon the people would in our opinion disgrace the party which minated him, and the whole nation if he should be elected. We have no hand or voice in helping on this matter, let the consequences be what they may, and we will not advise the readers of the Independent to smother their conences and disgrace themselves by engaging directly or indirectly in any such movement. Governor Cleveland should positively decline to be a candidate and withdraw immediately from the canvass and be compelled to do so if

It is doubtless well for the Democracy that their candidate did not venture upon the discussion of the tariff in his letter. None of their or gans or orators seem to care to tackle it, and it is probably a part of the ble for the perpetration of the mon plan to ignore the question entirely strous steal. Let the uprising be so far as practicable. But this will monumental, the revolution com- not do. The workingmen, those who do a big portion of the voting, will for the campaign.

It is reported that Col. Matson insist upon knowing where the Democratic candidates stand upon questions of such vital interest. The platform declares for a tariff sufficient only for public purposes, and the candidates have accepted the race upon it, therefore, refusing to talk, key sung many a sinner into the they must be considered as favoring unconditionally the declarations that speech at all, and that he was therein contained, which, if they in favor of protection and, more mean anything at all, mean free city hall, on Saturday night Sept. 6th.

THE Republican campaign was bill, and only voted for it because opened at Indianapolis on Saturday evening last by one of the largest local demonstrations ever held in the State. Over six thousand workingmen turned out in the procession which preceded the meeting at the Park Theater. Senator Harrison addressed the immense throng which gathered, and the speech was one of those for which the Senator is noted. tained if necessary. The utter- The demonstration bore a marked ances were taken down by a sten- air of spontaneity, the arrangements being inadequate for the aconel's lips, and are preserved in commedation of the large numbers various prints, and it is futile to who desired to participate. People attempt to counteract their dam- flock to the banners of Republican-

> THE French fieet has opened hostilities against the Chinese by the bombardment of Foo Chow. The at tack is considered by the neutral world as unjustifiable and morally unwarranted. The direct cause of hostilities is China's refusal to pay 80 millions of francs indemnity for an engagement wherein, according to established testimony, the French themselves were the aggressors. In directly the entire trouble is traceable to France's policy of aggrandizement and aggression. All the powers have commercial interests which are joepardized by war movements and further complications are not improbable.

> The revolt against Clevelard is assuming more mastodonic proportions daily. The rank and file are alized and discouraged, the leaders are letting them run. Every now leader, and he flops gracefully giving many good reasons why he deserts the old ship. It is an easy matter for a converted Democrat to give sufficient reasons, but the distressing "Independent" hunt for justification is like the search for an antidote for

REPUBLICANS are disconsolate now that Con rence has adjourned, and no election was held in Greencastle during its sitting, Had the visitg brethren been allowed to vote, it is believed the tattoed candidate would have carried the

To a less brazen and degenerate party organ this should be a humiljating admission. When it is constrong letter from which we copy: sidered that in three or four hundred christian citizens, ministers of the gospel, there is but one Democrat, the commentary to be deduced certainly is not creditable to Democracy.

> On Monday next. September 1. Arkansas and Vermont elect State tickets and on the Monday following the first great gun in the opening engagement will be heard from Maine. A lively campaign is being waged all over the state by the Republicans while the opposition remain discouraged and almost effort less. The indications point to one of the grandest state victories in his-

> LET us have a change—in Putnam County. . The administration has been, and continues to be, corrupt. Thousands of dollars are collected annually for which no returns are visable. The gravel road infamy cries aloud for a change. The appropriations and failures to appropriate by the commissioners for years back cry aloud for a change. Give us a change and an investiga

> IT must be remembered that the scandalous disclosures of Cleveland's immorality were made and circulated by democratic papers, and the pitiable excuse, that the attack on Mr. Plaine's family was but fair return for Republican persecution, is no excuse at all.

> > PORN.

CRUNK-In Greencastle, August 21, to Preston and Emma Crunk-a

Public rate of Horses. Peck and B other will offer at public sale, at the farm of Wm. Peck, South of Greencastle, on Wednesday September 10, a lot of fine horses

Send 25c, and secure THE TIMES

POLITICS AT HOME.

The Republican outlook is full of promise and grows brighter as the days roll by.

Let us have some glee clubs, San-New Jeruselem.

Jim Wood the Irish miner, will ad dress the people of Greencastle at

The charge of the Star-Press that it is a "one man ticket" is correct in the sense that it will be elected as

The managers are so badly rattled that they have already sent for Voorhees. Even Daniel can't save the old hulk this year.

James T. Denny, who will do the county surveying after next Novem ber, was in town Saturday looking after the size of his majority.

The Democratic managers will en deavor to infuse some life and en thusiasm into their cause next Satur day night. It is well nigh a hopeless

The appointment of Hon. John S. Wise, to speak in this city on Saturday, Sept. 6th. has been withdrawn, Other engagements prevent Mr. Wise from coming.

Capt. Martin's Cloverdale news paper is about the only one in the state that has gone to the assistance of the Sentinel. The Sentinel has doubtless taken courage.

Captain David E. Beem, of Spen cer, will address the people at Cloverdale or Saturday evening. Let the people of the township give Capt. Beem a rousing reception.

The Greencastle Blaine and Logan Protection Club continues to grow rapidly. There are now enrolled near a hundred names and the list is increased at every meeting.

The Protection Club's city hall meetings are a whole thorn-tree in the flesh of the Democracy, Tho speeches of our Irish Republicans on a run from the camp, and, demor | make "mighty interesting reading."

Hon. R. B. F. Pierce, of Crawfordsville, will speak at Bainbridge on and then the contagion catches on to a Wednesday evening, Sept. 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock. Let the citizens of Monroe trun out and give Mr. Pierce a carefu

Democratic missionaries to Green castle are invited to enlarge upon the party platforms of the past and show wherein the Democracy has done aught for the Irish citizens of America, or stood in any contest for the welfare of the workingmen.

Dr. Cross, our candidate for representative, and Alex. Breckenridge, the next commissioner for the 2nd district, were mixing with the people here last Saturday, Dr. Cross remaining over to the meeting at night. Both are getting down to the regula tion, hustle and are going in to win.

Jonn R. East will address the Democracy at the court house next Saturday. Mr. East is [or was] a prohibitionist two years ago and as such stumped the state against the Democratic party. Now he is working with the party which defeated

A reporter of the Cloverdale Herald "has interviewed a number of the leading Irish American citizens of Greencastle" and finds that just six have been caught by the wiles of the enemy." If that reporter will "interview" a little further he will find that not even that many "have been caught by the wiles of the enemy," but that several times that number have of their own free will eschewed Democracy and enlisted for Blaine Logan, Protection and the rest of the ticket. There is no "catching by wiles" about it. It is a free and open revolt against the free trade policy and dishonest profes sions of the Democracy. The Herald's statement is a gratis insult to every Irishman in the county, and it is hoped that sheet will continue in

Want a Whack at the Juries. To the Clerk of Putnam County:

Dear Sir: We, as citizens of Floyd Township, have often talked on this subject and asked each other why it is that the citizens of the east half of said township have failed to be chosen as the petit or grand jur ors of our county courts. We have all been unable to answer the question, and to remain ignorant any longer is shameful, and to remain silent is cowardice; therefore we put you the question. We cannot help but notice that whenever there is a county election on hands we are so licited to come out and yote for such and such a man; and during the time donations were being asked for De-Pauw we were all favored with a Greencastle man, and about twice a year we are expected to pay our respects to the south west room of the court house. But not within the last twenty years has there been a man from the east end of Floyd Township | portrait of Blaine and Logan free.

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A fine stock of all goods in these lines. Any books published i United States furnished at publisher's price. If I have not got what want I will get it for you.

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Until September 1st we will offer Great Bargains in

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These goods will be sold regardless of cost. Avail yourself of opportunity to secure bargains. JERSEYS-The largest stock Plain and Braided Jerseys in the city. Prices low.

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LOUISVILLE, Ky., OPENS AUGUST 18th. CLOSES OCTOBER 25th, 1884. 15 ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF.

TWO CONCERTS EACH DAY By Cappa's and Gilmore's, the most famous bands of the world. GRANDEST COMPETITIVE MILITARY DRILLS EVER WITNESSED. LOWEST RAILWAY RATES EVER GIVEN IN THE STATE.

ART BUILDINGS CONTAINING THE CHOICEST PICTURES IN AMERICA Thirty counties of Indiana will make exhibits which will demonstrate the State's tremendous resources."

Great display by United States Government of army and navy relice—com tents of Smithsonian Institute models, coins, etc.

AN IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION Presenting over \$1,000,000 worth of horses, comprising all the sires that have made Kentuck; famous. The exhibit will surpass in extent the Royal Stock Show in London, and present the most magnificent Stock exhibit the world has ever witnessed, and a sight that can not be duplicated in the world.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, President. J. M. WRIGHT, General Manager.

chosen on the petit or grand jury of our county. We do not propose to be left out any longer. It cannot be that we are too ignorant to act in such a capacity, for we live in the eastern part of the township and the people in the east are always considered smarter than those in the west; so we have got it on to our brethren that reside in the latter part. Then we shall have to attribute our unluckyness to the fact that we are un known to the honorable Clerk, and to remedy this we will give him the names of some who reside in the ex treme eastern part of old Floyd. Viz: Democrats, Jno. W. Willson, Geo. W. Picket, William Ader, John Harris, Martin Thompson; Republicans, Jabus Brown, Jacob Millman, John W. Tigg, William R. Alley and H. T. Wright. Put our names in the make-up box and shake up well and Yours Respectfully.

WADE MILLMAN,

Subscribe for The Times and get a

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were filed at the Record

r's office during the past week, reported to the "TIMES" by Lewis and Corwin, investmen ents and abstractors of titles. Williamson ock, Greencastle. Anthony Payton to Nancy Nutgrass land in Clinton tp....

seph W. Elroe to William Allen land in Marion tp... David Phillips to Wm. H. Scott land in

Mill Creek tp... Wm. H. Scott to Vander B. McAnick land in Mill Creek tp..

ephen C, Wood to William L. Dickerson

in Mill Creek tp..... m. Bridges to F. and C., L. F. and S. A. pt lot East Greencastle .. William Bridges to Thomas J. Bassett pt

lot in East Greencastle...... Thomas Y. Rader to Wesley Rader pt lot in East Greencastle.....

in Cloverdale..... F. A. Lakin to Nelson A. Curtis land in Jacob R. Engledon to Samuel Turner pt

lot in east Greencastle......

No. Deeds filed I3, Consideration No. Mortgages 14, Consideration

ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE

A Strong Argument Touching All Questions of National Importance.

Words for the Bolting Republicans-Discussion of the Tariff and Pensions; with Something About the Candidates.

On Saturday night, Aug. 23, a Republican mass-meeting, held in the Park Theater, Indianapolis, was addressed by Senator Benjamin Harrison, who said:

Fellow Citizens: The campaign will hardly produce a more felicitous and comprehensive de-scription of the Democratic party than that given by George W. Curtis in the Republican National convention in June last. He said:

We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plander and smalls.

Our Democratic friends now very generally concur in the opinion that Mr. Curtis is a man of great sagacity. This favorable opinion does not perhaps rest upon the quotation I have made, but more probably upon the fact that Mr. Curtis has now become an active associate in the "conspiracy for plunder and spoils." I do not understand however that not understand however that he has now another or a better opinion of the Democratic party. If he advocates the election of the Democratic caudidates, it is not because they represent any "definite principle" or have avowed "any distinct national policy." It is not avowed "any distinct national policy." It is not because the party has ceased to represent "a conspiracy for plunder and spoils"—but because, in the language of the independent Republican platform—"the paramount issue of the presidential election of this year is moral rather than political." Mr. Curtis and his associates have concluded that public morals would be advanced and elevated by placing in the control of the government a party that he and they declare has no higher purpose than "plunder and spoils." no higher purpose than "plunder and spoils." The newspapers that have imputed to these The newspapers that have imputed to these gentlemen a difference with their party upon the subject of the protection of American industry, as the real motive of their organized bolt have done them a kindness—notwithstanding the imputation involves a charge of insincerity. These independents, in their platform, say "we are very proud of the great record and services of the Republican party, but not with our consent or connivance shall the record be disgraced;" and forthwith to save the Republican centry from disgrace. ance shall the record be disgraced;" and forth-with, to save the Republican party from disgrace, these gentlemen leave us and go into the Demo-cratic party. It was not our suggestion—we did not think it was necessary—but perhaps they know best. I hope they will not make the mis-take of supposing that all public and private vir-tue went out of the Republican party when they enough the door or the more fatal one, that the opened the door; or the more fatal one, that the opened the door; or the more fatal one, that the Democratic party will cease to be a "conspiracy for plunder and spoils" by reason of the sanctifying power of their presence. I cannot but think that these gentlemen them selves regret that they refused to allow any issue to enter this campaign except that of the moral character of the candidates. Their course invited personalities, and there are always those who respond to such an invitation. The prayer who respond to such an invitation. The prayer of the Pharisee invites a comparison, that may involve unpleasant consequences. if the issues of the campaign are moral, do they necessarily have relation only to the candidates! Cannot morals be predicated of a party! A "conspiracy against human rights," cannot be con-verted into a moral propaganda by the selection of any leader. If the captain of the "Morning were to be chosen to command a pirate ship, you would not expect the passenger ship, you would not expect the passenger list to be made up of Missionaries or the cargo of Bibles. It would be safer to sail in the "Morning Star," even if it was found that the captain had not received ordination. The ship's

There is not one of these independents who does not know, who has not in substance said. that the Republican party has an instinct for the right side—the moral side—of public ques-tions. It may not always have come up to the highest expression of the truth, but it has been on the side of truth, and it has been progressive. There is not one of them who does not know, who has not in substance said, that the Democratic party has an infallible instinct for the wrong side—the immoral side—of public questions. If there has been, or is, in this country an intrenched evil — one that has votes the Democratic party has never failed to enter into convention with it. There is a party conscience and morality as well as an individual, and if the issue of this campaign is moral rather than political, we appeal again to the moral sentiment of the people in behalf of a party that has illustrated in its history the virtues of philanthropy, patriotism and public honesty, and against a very factory against a very the virtues of philanthropy, patriotism and public honesty, and against a very factory factor of the free trader of the free tra public honesty, and against a party that has walked in frendship with slavery, treason and

These Circland Republicans affect to have discovered, since they made up their minds to support Mr. Cleveland, that the Democratic and Republican parties do not essentially differ upon questions of public policy. Mr. Curtis, Mr. Schurz, and many of their associates, have been understood to be civil-service reformers. Are they willing to have their sincerity judged by comparison of the two platforms upon the sub of the civil service? In the Republican

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun un eform of the civil service, auspiciously begun un-a Republican administration, should be completed he further extension of the reform system already blished by law, to all the grades of the service to the it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the run should be observed in all executive appoints. All laws at variance with the objects of exist-reform legislation should be repealed, to the end t the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the wer of official patronage may be wisely and effect-

In the Democratic platform I read: "We favor honest civil-service reform"-not a word more.

TWO DECLARATIONS. Now these two declarations may not make what the lawyers would call an issue; but the one is a full, frank, candid indorsement of the civil-service law now on the statute book, and a pledge to extend the principle of that law till public office shall cease to be the spoils of party. The other is evasive, reluctant, incomplete. It contains no indorsement of the existing law, and would not be crossed by its repeal. It is in the very terms used by Democrats who opposed and ridiculed the existing law. Mr. Voorhees has ridiculed the existing law. Mr. Voorhees has used in public speech much the language of the platform, and yet he denounced the civil-service law in the Senate as an aggravation of existing evils, and voted against it. He advised the Southern senators to leap from the dome of the Capitol rather than vote for it. His idea of an "honest civil-service re-form" was thus expressed: "If the Democratic party ascends to power, I believe it will be for the benefit of the service. It will purify it, give new life and new blood by making a thorough

and a radical change."

Mr. Hendricks, fresh from the convention, and one of its nominees, declares, in substance, that he knows of no way of testing the honesty of the present incumbents of the offices, except of the present incumbents of the offices, except by turning them out and putting in Democrats. He is sure that at least 50,000 should go at once. There is not a civil-service reformer in the country who does not know that the reform he cherishes and which has made such cheering progress will be turned back to its spring, and the spring sealed up, if the men who framed the Democratic platform at Chicago come into pow-er. I prophesied a year ago that Mr. Pendleton I did not then foresee how utter his loneling sue, let those who have magnified it say so; but let them not part company with us on the pre-tense that there is no issue between the parties

on that subject.

That there is a wide divergence in the plat-

Democratic party for thirty years bas been one Democratic party for thirty years has been one of blunder, of retrogression, of prejudice, of ignorance. It has been an obstructive force in the flow of every reform. Like a rolling stone in a mountain stream, it opposed but could not stay the movement of the waters, and made no progress except as it was pushed along by the forces which it resisted. An observing from observing friend wrote me recently that in his opinion Democrats were "like the lost tribes, opinion Democrats were "like the lost tribes, seeking to reap where they did not sow." There is, perhaps, some confusion in this scriptural metaphor, but that helps rather than mars the likeness. Now, contrast with this the life of the Republican party. It was patriotic when that virtue involved sacrifice. It was honest when homesty involved the most oppressive tax burdens. It has been the foe of slavery, of ignorance, of race prejudice. It has emancipated a race from physical slavery and has sought to add the gifts of freedom of thought and action. It has voluntarily surrendered public patronage, and has protected its efficial class from political assessments. It has been responsive to the most assessments. It has been responsive to the most enlightened public sentiment, and has furnished from its own ranks the pioneer reformers whose earlier steps it has followed. All of these things are accepted as true by every Republican who voted for Garfield in 1880 and have been more forribly stated in speech and proceed by more of

voted for Garfield in 1880 and have been more forcibly stated in speech and press by many of those who now propose to aid in turning the country over to the Democrats.

Mr. Schurz has lately made a suggestion intended to molify the grief Republicans would naturally feel in leaving their party. It is drawn from that fertile source of consolatory remark. "All flesh is grass." He reminded his hearers that the Republican party could not live always; that sometime it must go out of power. After this sad thought had settled down upon the minds of his hearers he added:

Well, then, I her you soberly to consider whether

Well, then, I beg you soberly to consider whether all things taken into account, the present time is no as propitious a one as you can ever expect to find. This is almost as fine an illustration of a non-sequitur as Hood's picture of the man sitting in the vehicle from which his horse has become detached. We are not always justified in hastening what nature has made inevitable. That the Republican party must die in the course of na-ture does not furnish a reason why its useful life should be strangled by its friends. No patriot-ic man will help to destroy a party, or to put it out of power, except to substitute a better one one that averages better. The Democratic par-ty has given no evidence that it has lost its apti-tude for blundering. Its restoration to power is no less to day than in previous campaigns a menace to the business interests of the country. Its hostility to our currency system, especially to the national banks; its rude and clumsy to the national banks; its rude and clumsy assaults upon our revenue system, and the saturnalia of spoils it would inaugurate are full of peril to the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and to the orderly transaction of its public business. No one could tell what to expect, and a period of business unrest and apprehension would inevitably accompany its accession to power. What would it do? Can Mr. Morrison tell us, or Mr. Randall! With a majority of about eighty in the House of Representatives it was unable, in a seven months! session, to do anything that was useful, except to pass the appropriation bills, and it was very to pass the appropriation bills, and it was ve slow about that. To have a party come in power that has "no definite principles" leav

everything to chance. Forecast is impossible.

The time will not be "auspicious" for puttin the Democratic party into power until that party discovers and adheres to some fixed princi-ples; until the civil-service reform has been extended and has become so rooted that this "very hungry and very thirsty" party cannot tear it up; until the Southern question has been settled and the electoral vote of the South is no longer counted before the ballots are east. It may be that Congress is powerless to secure to our colored citizens in some of the Southern may be that Congress is powerless to secure to our colored citizens in some of the Southern States the free exercises of their political rights, but when such bloody outrages as those of Danville and Hazlehurst ocear, it is something to have the majority report on the side of honest and peaceable elections. It would be well to wait until that party shows some willingness to ferget and some capacity to learn; until it improves its rest from governing by some wise suggestion in legislation. governing by some wise suggestion in legislation. The march of the ages is upward. The dead things of the past are stepping stones to higher things—not lower—and an upward career will not lead the country into the Democratic camp. The suggestion of Mr. Schurz is premature—it belongs to some coming generation. It should be indefinitely postponed.

The Tariff Question.

Let us look a little into the details, and see what the Democratic party has done in that branch of the government where it has been in power. It has had a majority in the House of

ple. The existing revenue system was denounced as a thieving oppression, and yet three whole Congresses and the long session of another have passed, and nothing has been accomplished except some miner modifica tion of the law in respect of the tax on whisky. tobacco and quirine. In a single Congress (Forty-seventh) the Republicans, with a very (Forty-seventh) the Republicans, with a very small majority in the House and a majority in the Senate only by the Readjuster votes, constituted a tariff commission, received its report, and enacted a new tariff law, going over the entire schedule, item by item. I do not say this law is wise and perfect in every details no tariff schedule ever was. It may not have accomplished as great a reduction of revenue as was actioned but it was a sincery and intelligent anticipated, but it was a sincere and intelligent effort in that direction, while maintaining the principle of discrimination in favor of American It appears from the latest report of eipts for 1884 were \$20,000,0000 less than in Statistics that our customs re the Bureau of

Before the operations of the law of 1883 had been fairly tested, and while the manufacturing and importing interests were still in the process of adjusting themselves to the new schedule, a Democratic House of Representatives was or-ganized by the election of a free-trade Speaker, who organized the committee of ways and means in the interest of what is called revenue reform. Three months of the session passed before any action was taken. Then the "Morrison bill" came forth. Its principal feature was a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. of the existing duties. That is, one fifth of the duties fixed by the duties. That is one fifth of the duties liked by the tariff law of 1883 was remitted to the importer. It was a confession of mability to deal with the question intelligently and in detail. It was not only stupid but wicked, unless it was conceded that the contribute duties. that the existing duties were relatively equal, and that the conditions of life in all our indus-tries were the same. Both of these things were denied. A Democratic campaign had been made and won in Ohio upon the proposition that the reduction of the duty on wool in the act of 1853 was out of proportion to that on woolen goods, and yet the Morrison bill took no note of this and yet the Morrison bill took no note of this discrepancy, but again reduced the duty on wool. It was a "revenue only"—I beg pardon, the phrase has been changed—a "revenue exclusive-ly" bill. The representatives of large labor organizations came before Mr. Morrison's committee. and protested against the bill as prejudicial their interest and to the interests of the country, but their plea went unheeded. Two gentlemen declared representatives of New York and Brooklyn free trade clubs—also came before the committee to give the sanction of their opinion and that of their clubs to the Morrison bill. Let me quote briefly from one of them, Mr. E. Ellery Anderson. He said:

Anderson. He said:

I have been instructed to come before you on behalf of the Free Trade Club of New York city. One of my associates who is with me represents the Free Trade League and the Brooklyn Reform Club, and all of us together represent substantially the same interest; that is the interest of persons who, while they have not had to any great extent the advantage of actual and personal contact with business, have made the subject a matter of reflection and study. They have given much thought to it, and having reached the conclusion that the general freedom of trade in all matters is the best for the interests of the whole community, they have felt compelled to come before you to say that they indorse the principles of the pending bill.

A PREE-TRADE MEASURE.

so fortunate as to escape any "personal contact with business."

I need not say that Mr. Anderson rejected altogether what he called the "sentimental view of American labor." He further said:

of American labor." He further said:

This brings me to discussing other questions as to the effect of this bill upon the general industries; for while I might admit the proposition that some of these people would shut up shop, certain it is that the number of persons who would be thereby thrown out of employment would find something else to do. As to the industries themselves, in the next place, I say that hardly any of them or none at all would go out of existence. I call the attention of the committee first to this law, that the reduction of the tariff will immediately raise the prices of the articles that come from abroad, and that that rise in prices will in part offset the fall of prices that might occur in this country. Take any manufactured article, and reduce the tariff on it by 20 per cent., and the immediate effect of that reduction will be to raise the price of that article abroad.

The result of this is to ease up the difficulty very much. Men are not compelled to face the whole reduction, but only a part of it.

With what composure these free-trade gentle-

With what composure these free-trade gentle men, who have never had any "personal contact with business," contemplate the shutting up of sheps and the extinction of industries, and how easy it is, in their fancy, for the displaced oper-atives to "find something else to do!"

But the most noticeable thing about this state-But the most noticeable thing about this statement is, that this official representative of the New York Free Trade Club, attempts to ease down our manufacturers by an argument and a statement of fact that completely overturn the stock argument of the anti-protectionists. Here, in Indiana, Mr. McDonald has been telling us that the tariff duty was added to the cost to the consumer of the imported article, and also to the cost of the competing domestic article. The prices of goods in Canada were quoted, and we were told that but for the tariff we would get prices of goods in Canada were quoted, and we were told that but for the tariff we would get them at the same prices here. Now, Mr. Anderson says that when the foreign maker of a fabric is kindly relieved, by the Morrison bill, of 20 per cent of the duty, he will add as much of it as he can to the price of his goods. If we get his goods any cheaper than before, it will be because this legislation has not gone so far as to utterly destroy home competition. Upon Mr. Anderson's admission, the benefits to accrue to the English manufacturer benefits to accrue to the English manufacturer from the Morrison bill were very direct and clear. It relieved him of a tax which he was clear. It relieved him of a tax which he was paying into our treasury and gave him an increased profit on his goods. On the other hand, Mr. Anderson admits that the bill might close some American shops and extinguish some American industries, sending the operatives to find other employment if they could, while the consumer, in whose interest the experiment is made, must take the chance of having to pay as much for his goods as before.

The fate of this bill is known to you all. On motion of Mr. Converse, of Ohio, a Democrat, the enacting clause was stricken out. The Democratic members from this State all voted against the motion of Mr. Converse, except Mr. Wood, who was absent.

ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES.

ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES.

It is not my intention to discuss the tariff question at this time, further than to show the attitude of the parties. The weight of opinion in the Democratic party is for "a tariff for revenue only"-one in the framing of which no ac count shall be taken of its effect upon our Amercan industries and American workmen. It may not be able to pass any tariff bill, probably not. not be able to pass any tarif bill, probably not, for the protective sentiment is spreading in the new South—but as long as it has a majority it will continue to attempt the nice work of a surgeon with the tools of a carpenter. Some concessions will be made in platform phraseology to save here a senator and there a member of Congress—by misleading the laboring men. They may change, to please Carter Harrison, "the juxtaposition of the word 'only." or quiet Mr. Voorhees's fears by the substitution of the word "exclusively," but when the caucus asthe word "exclusively," but when the caucus as sembles and a bill is to be framed it is one that

the free-trade league approves.

The Republican party; on the other hand, holds to the doctrine that in fixing tariff rates the effect of the rate proposed upon American industries and upon the wages of American workmen should be carefully and kindly considered. We do not think that the shutting up of shops or the estinguishment of industries is a shops or the extinguishment of industries pleasant work. We have not reached the p shops of the extinguishment of industries is a pleasant work. We have not reached the plane of that cold philosophy which refuses to recog-nize a closer relationship and a higher duty to the American workman and his family than to the English. The foundations of our national the English. The foundations of our national security and life are not of stone—the good will and good conscience of our voting population support the stately fabric. Contentment is a condition of good will, and has an important relation to a good conscience. Good wages promote contentment. The cry of the free trader is for a cheaper coat, an English coat, and he does not seem to care that this involves a cheapening of the mean and women who spin, and

work is to be reduced 25 per cent. in the market. He will see that the men who have had a very rough "personal contact with business" at once understand that the hope of better wages is gone, and that lower wages are imminent. to stand the reduct the manufacturer ought to stand the reduct the manufacturer ought to stand the reduct the manufacturer ought the stand the reduct the manufacturer ought the stand the reduct the manufacturer ought to stand the reduct the manufacturer ought to stand the stand the stand the stand the stand to stand the stan oduct of the mill is in demand at good prices I do not say that our American workman get al! the benefit he ought to enjoy from a protect ive tariff, but I do believe that his condition and that of his family is vastly better than it would be under a free-trade or tariff-for revenu only policy. It is noticeable that even the Me onald school of Democrats take great com fort in what they call the "incidental protection," which a tariff for revenue will afford to our industries and to our workmen. They are mit the benefit of protection, but insist that it must be an accident. As I said once before, we, must be an accident. As I said once before, we on the other hand, prefer that the good shall b igned, and so, intelliger to

designed, and so, intelligert.

But if I speak to Republicans who differ with
me and with their party on this subject, there is
still common ground: First, in our common behef that the Democratic party is an incapable instrument of any reform; second, in our con-viction, drawn from history, that our party faces the dawn always—if the light is with you, do not run away with it; and, thirdly, in our common belief that the reform of the civil service, so auspiciously begun, must be kept in friendly

To those who must go we give the salutation of Wamba, "Pax vobiscum," which he said might be used either for ban or blessing, and turn ourselves to receive a multitude of those who have had personal contact with the business of life in the shop and on the farm; of those who do not believe that the acme of American statesmanship is reached in legislation that en-hances the price of British goods and reduces he wages of American workmen. But the incapacity of a Democratic House of

Representatives did not exhaust itself in the at-tempted tariff legislation

Rebuilding the Navy.

The building of a navy (for we have practically no navy) was another question that uncovered the utter lack of capacity, patriotism or statesmanship of a Democratic House of Representatives. It is one that involves not only the national honor and influence, but the safety of our seaboard cities. The highest military and naval authorities of the country have again and again, in official reports to Congress, declared that we are without a navy, and that our seacoast defenses are not worthy of the name. We have no guns for our ships, none for our coast fortifications. We have one first-class wooden ship of war—the Tennessee—but she is making her last cruise. A law of Congress provides that when the repairs of a wooden vessel half seakly says, 20 per cent of her value she shall be shall equal 30 per cent of her value, she shall be sold or broken up. We have eleven wooden ves-sels of the second-class, and five of them will not again be repaired. In his testimony before the national committee in February last, Ad-

is the report of the chief of engineers of the army, who states:

Not one of our ports has any defense against even in enemy of very inferior character. I know this to e the case from my own observation. There is not a larbor in the country where an ordinary iron-chal could not pass the batteries, choosing its own time for

The utter helplessness and nakedness of our country in the matter of ships and coast defenses is conceded by every American and known in every foreign court. It is a subject of amazoment and mortification that, with abundant resources, this Nation should consent to occupy so ontemptible a position among the maratime tions of the world. There is more than one South American government that has a navy with which ours could not cope. It has been said upon the highest authority that Chill has armored ships that could sail into the harbor of San Francisco and put that great city under contribution at pleasure. tribution at pleasure.

several years ago Congress constituted a naval advisory board, composed of the most skillful officers in the navy and the most experienced naval constructors from civil life, to devise a scheme for building a navy. This board made its report and in the Forty-seventh Congress, which, as you recollect, was Republican in both branches, a bill was passed providing for the construction a bill was passed providing for the construction of four steel cruisers, and for the com-pletion of the four monitors, the construction of which had been suspended. At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a bill providing for the construction of additional vessels; three of them to be substantially like those for the construction of additional vessels; three of them to be substantially like those now building; two heavy-armed gunboats, two light gunboats, one steel ram, one cruising torpedo boat and two harbor torpedo boats. This bill not having reserved favorable action in the House, was adopted as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill when that bill came to the Senate. The House had refused even to make an appropriation for the armament of the vessels that were in process of construction. An amendwere in process of construction. An amend-ment providing means for completing this arma-ment was also put upon the bill in the Senate. When the bill, thus amended, was returned to the House the Senate amendment providing for the armament of these vessels was concurred in by the House, over the opposition of Mr. Randall and his Democratic associates on the committee of appropriations, forty-nine Democrats voting with the Republicans, against their party, in

with the Republicans, against their party, in favor of the amendment.

The Senate amendment providing for the construction of additional craisers was rejected by the House. The conference committee being unable to agree, the expedient of continuing the naval appropriations of last year for six months was resorted to, and to get the consent of the House to this we were forced to consent to a proposition of the proposition of the consent of the second to the consent of the House to this we were forced to consent to a proposition of the consent of the consent of the consent to a proposition of the consent of the cons vision repealing an appropriation made by the last Congress for the completion of the monitor Monadnoek at San Francisco.

MR. VOORHEES'S IDEA OF A NAVY.

With some honorable exceptions, there was great unanimity among the Democrats in opposing this effort to put affoat some ships over which our flag might float without shame. Mr. Voorhees, when the bill for the construction of these cruisers was before the Senate, had something to say upon the subject. His argument was that there was no need of building seven vessels, because that would not be enough to enable us to engage the British

I would like to ask, what good can result from keeping afloat seven vessels! If seven are needed, 100 are needed, If 100 are not needed, seven are not needed.

He then proceeded to show the naval strength of the great powers of the world, and triumphantly concluded that seven vessels would be entirely inadequate to cope with any one of them. The law of growth seems to have been lost sight of by Mr. Voorhees. He was not willing to begin building navy, but wanted to build it all at once. had applied the same philosophy to his infant studies, he would never have acquired the alpha-bet, for he might have said with equal logic and criumph: "What is the use of learning the first

spelling-bee?"
"If war was imminent," he said, "I would vote to build 100 ships. I would vote to mount 1,000 guns." I wonder how long he thinks war will remain imminent before it becomes overt. Where remain imminent before it becomes overt. Where will he find the yards in which to set up his 100 ships, sufficiently remote from deep water to make it certain that he will get the first plate on their ribs before some iron-clad throws a 2,000-pound projectile into the yards In the same speech Mr Voorhees gives this account of our relations with England.

ations with England:

"We have," he said, "some altercations ocasionally with England. She confines our citizens in her jails whenever she pleases, she hangs
them without much respect for the authority of this government; she holds them as long as she pleases, and liberates them only as she chooses. I have thought sometimes it would be difficult to kick or coerce this government into a war with

who can thus describe his own government as submitting tamely to outrages upon her citizens, can at the same time oppose the building of a ditional vessels of war that might enable us to ways be timid and halting when the relative dition of the two nations is such as he de scribed! Is it not plain that it would require good deal of kicking to induce any administra tion to engage in a war with any of the great powers while our navy remains in its present contemptible condition! Does he hope, or does anyone hope that this government can exercise its fullest power in the protection of citizens who may have a temporary domicile in other countries without any war shipsupon the sea?

Senator Jones, of Florida, himself an Irishman, and an American as well as an Irish patriot,

understood this matter better than Mr. Voor-hees, I think. He said: In my position on the naval committee I have had n opportunity, as I stated before, of ascertaining the cossities of this branch of the public service, and I

We have had a recent filustration in the case of one of the South American governments of the relation of a navy to diplomacy. Mr. John E. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, in the year 1879 was arrested by a civil officer of the Venezuelan government upon the charge of theft, of which he was afterwards fully exoner In order to extort a confession from him he was subjected to the most savage tortures suspended by the arms and afterwards hung up by the legs head downward. He applied to our government for indemnity, and in pressing his claim addressed numerous letters to members of Congress, among others to Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, a Democratic Representative from New York. his reply, dated House of Representatives of the United States, Dec. 9, 1883, Mr. Hewitt said:

In order to secure prompt redress you must be aware, however, that when a foreign nation refuses indemnity there is but one alternative, which is to institute reprisals and, ultimately, go to war. Much as you have suffered, I presume you would scarcely be willing to plunge the two governments into the actual condition of warfare, and it is a humiliating fact that we could not hope to succeed in such a context be

Mr. Wheelock says:

When these words are published in Spanish in every South American State, with Hewitt's admissions, they will constitute a carte blanche for the robbery of every American citizen in those countries. No American should think of traveling there without first protecting himself by assuming to be a British subject.

Is it not humilitating beyond expression that a prominent Democratic representative should thus declare the inability of the government to obtain redress from an inferior power for outrages upon an American citizen, and that his party associates should at the same time be vot-ing to withhold the necessary appropriation to arm the four vessels we are building and arm the four vessels we are building and against adding another to their number? It is not proposed by the Republican party to put affoat a navy which, assembled in one squadron, could do successful battle with the fleets of some of the great European

We demand the restoration of our navy to its obtime strength and efficiency, that it may, in any sea, protectithe rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerces and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which forces no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SECRETARIES HAVE DONE. The pretenses urged by Democrats against the bill to increase the navy were frivolous and evas

ive. I do not intend to enter into any defense of Mr. Chandler against mere suspicions. It is enough to say that the contracts let by him for the four ships ordered by the last Congress have

enough to say that the contracts let by him for the four ships ordered by the last Congress have not been challenged by any one for favoritism or corruption. I believe he has administered his office with integrity and a patriotic pride in the speedy and economical construction of the ships which have been ordered. The frauds of a sabordinate in the Burean of Medicine and Surgery were promptly exposed and the guilty parties arrested.

We have had no recent experience as to what a Democratic Secretary of the Navy might do, but we have not altogether forgotten what one did, under the bist Democratic administration. In 1866 an inquiry was made by a committee of the House of Representatives into the abuses in the Navy Department. Favoritism in awarding contracts was shown to have pervaded the department, and there was uncarthed from its records a series of letters relating to the letting of contracts and the management of the navy-yards of the most disgraceful character.

Let me furnish a specimen or two. Take the following, which is shown by the indorsement to have been brought to the personal attention of the President, Mr. Buchanan:

PHILADELIPHA Sept. 13, 1858.

Dear Sir—I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop now building at the navy-yard at this time, and if it can be done without negligible to the public service, to Merrick & Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the First district which employs a large number of mechanics; at this time, 390; when in full work, 450.

The managing partners (Mr. M. sr., being absent, in bad health) are full of energy, straining every

full work, 450.
The managing partners (Mr. M., sr., being absent, u bad health) are full of energy, straining every never to keep their force during this depression, and, as of are as I know, the only old Whigs of any influence a than district who are in favor of the re-election of

nei Florence. the Democratic pasty to increase it. The First district with I hope, be carried in any event, but with that shop at work, full-handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt. With much respect.

W. C. PATTENSON.

This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the President, with this indorsement:

Navy by the Fresident, with this indersement:

SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

The inclosed letter from Col. Patterson. of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

The machinery for a ship was to be let by contract and on the 2d of September, 1858, a Mr. Norris, one of the bidders, urged the acceptance of his proposal in a letter to the Secretary thus:

A large mass of correspondence between members of Congress and the Secretary of the Navy, is relation to the employment of men in the navy-yard at Brooklyn, was unearthed by this committee. Hon. George Taylor writes to the Secretary of the Navy under date of Sept. 23,

Dear Sir: I have been informed that Mr. Ward has Dear Sir: I have occulated that Mr. Ward has consented to the removal of Mr. Kennedy, moster stone-cutter in the navy-yard. If this is true, let me beg you to appoint Mr. Jones. He is one of the best mechanics in the State, and a perfect gentleman, and his appointment would increase my vote at least 200 votes. I will require all the aid and the power of the administration, and this Lought to have.

These are specimens, and only that, of the corrupt and partisan management that char-neterized the Navy Department under the last Democratic administration. These incidents are abeient, it is true, but they are, fortunately for the country, the most recent history of Democratic administration. And whenever a Democratic administration. and corruption which lies between talks about the purchase of Pierida and Lop

I am not one of those who believe that personal integrity abides only in one party. The civil service of the country has been lifted up since the Republican party has been in control, and its tendency was downward under Democratic control. When Mr. Hendricks denounces he prostitution of public office to party purposes remand him that under the last Democratic adgiven out until its relation to the success of the party in the next election had been considered. remind him, also, that several witnesses, ou oath, before a House committee, have sworn that he himself, when Commissioner of the General Land-office, was privy to an assessment of the clerks in his bureau to pay off a Democratic campaign debt in Pennsylvania. I remaind him of these things, not to cool his indignation against the wrong, but only to suggest that tice which his party usage justified when he was Commissioner of the Land-office has been made a felony by a Republican Congress.

The Question of Pensions.

The subject of enlarged relief to the soldiers of the late war and their widows was much pressed upon the attention of Congress at the late session. In March last five soldiers, representing the Grand Army of the Repubas a committee on pensions, appeared before the pension committee of the Senate and sabmitted their views, as the representatives of 220,000 veteran soldiers and sailors. They expressed their opposition to the propositions to listribute land warrants to soldiers, to equalize his pay with gold, and to pension all survivors of the war, without regard to disability or financiai need. They recommended the stoning of prisoners of war now ring from disability; the extension of the arrears act to Jan. 1, 1885; the increase of e pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month; hat the acceptance of a soldier should be prima facie evidence of soundness; the continuance of a soldier's pension to his widow with-out proof that he died from the disa-bility for which he had been pensioned, and the granting of pensions to all honorably discharged oldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support, or who are sixty fig. years of age, without rerequiring proof that the disability arose from the service. They also recommended an increase of pensions in certain other specified Before the pension committee of the Senate

had reported any bill upon the subject of pen-sions to the soldiers of the late war, the Mexican pension bill was passed by the House, March 3, 884, and came to the Senate, where it was favor ably reported, with some amendments, relating strictly to Mexican war pensions. This bill pro-vided for a service pension of eight dollars per month to all the surviving officers and enlisted men who served sixty days during the Mexican war, or actually served with the army or navy (if only for one day) in Mexico, or were engaged in a battle, and to their surviving widows. No served in the army of the rebellion, and the bill, as it passed the House, would have given to an officer or soldier who, having landed with our army at Vera Cruz immediately returned home, and who afterward forght four That there is a wide divergence in the platforms of the two parties upon the subject of the two parties upon the subject of the tariff, no candid man can deny. The issue presented upon this subject is emphasized and illustrated by the history of the two parties, by the legislation enacted and proposed, and by the public utterances of their leading men.

They insist upon testing the nominees, not by party platforms, nor by individual professions, but by their lives. We do not shrink from the test when applied to our candidates. We widen the inquiry, and ask you to look searchingly into the lives of the Democratic and Republican parties. The history of the years against his country in the war of the re-bellion, a pension of eight dollars a month during his life. It would also have included soldiers and

and gives a sense of security to our citizens dwelling abroad. I like the resolution in our national platform upon this subject:

the Republican senators concluded that there was little prospect of securing attention in the House to legislation in behalf of the soldiers of the late war, unless that legislation was placed upon the Mexican pension bill. This was placed upon the Mexican pension off. This bill was held in great favor by the Southern Democrats. This interest is readily accounted for when we remember that it is about the only pension bill that will distribute much money in the South, and the only one that will bring relief to a class of disabled confederate soldiers.

> THE BILL AS AMENDED. The bill was, on motion of different Republican senators, amended as follows:

lican senators, amended as follows:

First—Pensions to Mexican soldiers were limited to those who had attained the age of sixty-two years or who were now disabled open-ded the disability did not originate in service against our dark or dependent. Second—Every soldier or sailor who served in the army or the navy of the United States for the period of three months in the war of the rebellion and was kinocrably discharged, and who is now disabled from any cause, not the result of his own carelessness, disceptuals conduct, or visious habits, and is dependent on his own labor for support, was given a pension upon the basis of twenty-four dollars per month for a total disability. tal disability. Third-Widows now receiving eight dollars per

Third—Widows now receiving eight dollars per aonth were given twelve dollars. Fourth—It was provided that when a pensioner lied the widow or minor children should be entitled to a pension without proof that the death of the tensioner was due to his military or naval service.

Fight—That pensions granted to minor children should be continued without limit as to age, when key are of unsound mind or so physically helpless as o render them incapable of earning a living.

Sixth—That the acceptance of the soldier into the military service should be taken as prima facio evilence of his physical soundness at that time.

These six provisions were embodied in a single mendment offered by Senator Mitchell, of Pennmendment offered by Senator Mitchell, of Penn-cylvania, and were voted upon together. The rote was, yeas 31, nays 27. Every Republican Senator present voted for the amendment, and wery Democrat present against it. The bill as thus amended passed the Senate on the 24th day, of June, 1884, by the following vote: Yeas 37, nays 27—thirty-three Republicans and four Democrats voting in the affirmative, and twenty-live Democrats and two Republicans voting in the negative. An amendment proposed by Sen-ter Iversity was the profit of the avergranegative. An amendment proposed by Ingalls, to extend the benefit of the ar act to the 1st day of October, 1884, was and in the Senate, thirty-three Democrats and six Republicans voting against it and twenvix Republicans voting for it.

In February I introduced a bill embodying the

principal features of the Senate amendment. I believed then, and believe now, that the measure adopted by the Senate, placed this subject. ne adopted by the Senate, placed this subject of pensions upon a true basis. It sproposed to take eare of all those soldiers and sailors who, having served their country faithfully in the time of its exigency, are now disabled from any cause except their own earelessness or vicious habits and are dependent on their own labor for support. It will, I believe, be accepted by the true soldiers of the country as a substitute for many other measures of relief which were being urged by them. It enables us to say, and it is a proud, thing to say, that every disabled and dependent soldier is cared for by the bounty of the government which he saved. It will bring out from our poor houses the disabled veterans who in their distress have found no other shelter. It will cover the cases of thousands of soldiers whose disability undoubtedly originated in the service, but who are now unable to establish that fact—men who made no hospital record. The service, but who are now unable to establish that fact—men who made no hospital record. The rate of pension proposed was moderate, and, in the nature of things, could not involve arrears. The soldier who still retains health and strength will proudly care for himself; will bear his own burders and march in his place in the column of life with the same brave spirit that animated him in the field; but he wants to know that his disabled comrades are in the ambulance and that there is a place there for him when he is stricken

abled comrades are in the ambulance and that there is a place there for him when he is stricken down in the course of nature.

The Mexican pension bill, amended as I have indicated, was returned to the House of Representatives on the 25th day of June, 1884, with the request that the House concur in the amendments adopted by the Senate. There was time for its consideration, and there can be no question that if it had been returned to the House without these provisions for the benefit of the soldiers of the late war it would have received prompt attention. The bill was called up in the House on the 2d day of July, and from that day until the close of the session efforts were made until the close of the session efforts were made by its friends to put the bill upon its passage. These efforts were resisted, almost to the line of filibustering, and the bill failed to pass the

The Electoral Count and Other Measures The vital importance of regulating by law the ounting of the electoral vote was impressed

upon the country by the incidents of 1877. It is the belief of many thoughtful persons that the only serious danger of a renewal of civil war in this country grows out of possible disputes over the electoral count. It was plainly a public duty and that of the most pressing character—that ongress should, at the last session, by some clear legislation, settle the relation of siding officer of the Senate and of houses of Congress to the Senate and of the igress to the work of counting the intervene before Congress reassembled, and the shameful possibility of a strife over the result was imminent. The Senate passed the Hoar bill early in January. Late in June it came back from the House with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, and went to a conference, where it still rests. The Senate bill even to where it still rests. The Senate bill gave to each State the right to settle all disputes as to the selection of presidential electors for itself, by a tribunal of its own. In case of a double return from any State, the decision of this tribunal, if any, as to who were the legal electors, was final. no such decision had been made. rote of that State could not be counted without he concurrent action of the two houses, acting separately. If the vote of a State presenting but a single return was challenged, it required the concurrent votes of the two houses to reject The House amendment omitted the section it. The House amendment omitted the section relating to State tribunals, and provided for submitting all disputed questions to the joint convention of the two houses—a majority to decide.

Mr. Broadhead, of Missouri, an able lawyer, forcibly stated the objection to the House bill. He said it proposed to ignore the existence of the Senate and House of Representatives, as separate and distinct bedies, and to constitute a tribunal and distinct bodies, and to constitute a tribunal and obstinct context, and to constitute a tribunate called a "joint convention," comprised of members of the Senate and of the House. This was declared to be without precedent and without warrant in the Constitution. The Senate bill preserved the separate existence and equal authority of the two bouses of Congress. The House bill the two houses of Congress. The House bill merged the smaller body in the larger and turned "the Congress" into a convention. I do not suppose any member of the House expected such a bill to pass the Senate. But the large Democratic majority in the House must be read a valuable either to out yet the small Remade available, either to out-vote the small Re-publican majority of the Senate in joint conven-tion, or to seize the presidency as the result of

an unfinished count by an election in the House.

I have not time to speak in detail of all the important public measures which were passed by the Senate and left without action in the House. The Mormon bill, the bill regulating the presidential succession, the bankruptcy bill, the educational bill, the bill in relation to na-tional banks, are among the most important, in addition to those already noticed.

The abortive attempt to pass the Morrison bill discouraged, distracted and divided the Demoratic majority that they seemed to lose all lead cratic majority that they seemed to lose all lead-ership and all capacity for public business. A hopeful effort was made to draw the party together in the congenial work of restoring Fitz John Porter to the army and of unseating some Repub-lican members, and with some success. The unseating of Mr. Peelle, of this district, was in most flagrant disregard of the law and of the evidence. He has made an anneal from this unvidence. He has made an appeal from this un-ighteous judgment to the constituency he has o faithfully served, and I have no doubt you

vill sustain him
I have thus hastily reviewed some of the more conspicuous acts and omissions of the Demo-cratic House of Representatives in order that you might see how inauspicious the time is for placing that party in full control of the govern-ment. You no doubt know many bonorable Democrats, as I do—sensible men, prudent men, patriatic men—but can you give me an instance the last quarter of a century of a Democratic Legislature, convention or Congress that illustrates any of these virtues! Democrats of both actions have said that the last House of Repre

The Candidates.

Before closing you will expect me to say something about the candidates.

Of Mr. Cleveland I shall say but little; if the whole story were told it would be brief. A Democrat without a record upon any question of

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CW STOCK

AND SHOES.

-AT-Christie's Old Stand

have just received a large in Mens', Women's and Child s, in the latest styles, made y for our Spring and Summer You will do well to examine stock before buying elsewhere. J. W. SCOTT, r to P. R. Christie, West de Public Square.

COCAL AND PERSONAL.

events of the week-Our people and ther people-Happenings of interest to all.

Charley Keifer is very sick. Jesse Weik went to Illinois Tues-

3

Nicholson has returned from

The Conference next year will be ld at Spencer.

Charley Sheridan, of Rushville, is iting his mother.

J. W. Durham is at Clay City, Ind. king after his farm. Miss Belle Jenckes, of Terre Haute,

visiting at J. S. Nutt's. Mrs. James Bridges, of Fillmore,

visiting at Dr. Hopwood's the Trustees of DePauw Univermeet again September 5.

> Nettie Akers of Terre Haute g Miss Laura White. Brockway and family

ed from a visit east. r. of Crawfordsville, Saturday. k from Bos-

East.

xpected

John and Tobe Jones are again to gether in the shop heretofore owned by the latter under the new bank.

The College Avenue Church people will social at the residence of C. W. Talburt on to-morrow evening.

Wilday Morrison, of Eldorado, Kansas, is visiting his father, Dr. H. H. Morrison. He is accompanied by

Willie, the little son of Scoby Cumback, received a badly sprained arm Monday, while the nurse was swinging him.

which he at present occupies on Liberty street.

B. F. Richards and sister, Miss Sophie Richards left last Monday for Cherry Valley, Kansas. His family will join him in a few weeks.

Silas A. Hays will speak at Leuteke's hall, South Greencastle, on Tuesday night, Sept. 2nd. Turn out and hear our next Joint Representa-

Charley Sheridan is here visiting his mother. He has been in Neb raska this summer. He teaches school at Rossville, Clinton county, this winter.

Mrs. Campbell, of Battle Ground. Ind. will move to this city soon and occupy the house on the corner of Locust and Hanna streets, lately occupied by Frank Landes.

Charley Weik has gone to Philadelphia. He will travel for Warner, Rhodes & Co., dispensers of canned goods and fruits. Charley will make will make a good drummer.

Al. J. Beveridge, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. F. Stevenson, of Pendleton, Ind,; D. G. Phillips, of Madison, Ind., and W. J. Beckett, of Aurora, are visiting the Sheridan boys.

"Judge" Thomas arrived home Sunday from a three weeks sojourn at his old stamping ground in Massachusetts, He reports the east suffering from too much rain, and booming for Blaine.

Walter Rose, of Martinsville, is in the city, visiting friends. He will not be in college next year, but goes to Norfolk, Nebraska, to take a poition as cashier in a bank. He exects to be in college again a year m now.

s. Crow Jr. and sister Miss Hatave returned from a two months n northern Dakota. They report est of climate and country in and levil's Lake, where they made ters, and altogether a most

the gentlemanly agent an Express at this his position, and Ed. York,

ldest Ex-

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ing well, a

Kimble & out at cost ness. Wh cessor will e. established an house of .36 year firm is favorably k. wholesale manufacturers.

Prof. Longdon returned Miss Anna Martin goes to Oxford, from the East, He has spe this week, to enter upon her du of the summer in the advanced as instructor in Latin and Greek school at Amherst College, but ha also passed considerable time in Boston, New York, and Washington. At Old Point Comfort he ran across Lieutenant Wheeler, formerly in structor in military tactics in Asbury. The Professor says he never experienced a more delightful sum

James McD. Hays returned from his trip West, Saturday. He was at many points of interest, although gone but a little over two weeks. Perhaps Leadville was the most "classical" spot he visited. His trip cost him nothing except an occasional hotel bill, as James McD. "stands in" with the railroad men. At Denver he saw Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Williamson, the latter having spent the greater part of the summer there visiting her daughter, and they were preparing to start home, and will likely be here next week

Tell your neighdors and your friends that 25c. will pay for THE Times till after the Presidential election. It is THE paper for the Republicans of Putnam county.

Death of Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. Anna Belle Russell, daughter of B. F. and sister to James McD. Hays, of this city, died at her home in Pana, Ill., on Monday last. Her remains were brought to this city and buried, the funeral occurring from the residence of B. F. Havs on | Special School Fund Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Russell was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, Feb. 3, 1849, and moved with her parents to this city in February 1854. She was married to H. B. Russell, September 13, 1870, and had been living in Pana for the last Clay Lewis is building a new eight years of her life. She leaves a house on the property next to that husband and three children-two boys and a girl.

Supposed Suicide. A sad case of supposed suicide is reported this week from Floyd township. On Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Miss Mary Ann King left her home and about an hour af terwards was found drowned in Clear Creek, a half mile distant from the house. Miss King was about 20 years old, and was raised by and lived with Mr. Robert L. Smith, a well known resident in Floyd township. She was a young lady of unsullied character, and the cause for her rash act can only be conjectured. Coro ner Pulse was notified and viewed the remains Tuesday morning. No Tuition evidences of rough treatment were traceable, which fact effectually disposes of any suspicion of foul play. All evidence points to the theory of deliberate suicide. The body was found in a hole, about ten feet deep, in the creek, to which place tracks led direct from the house.

South End. Miss Aggie Girton is visiting H. A. Mills.

Marion Wood is going to Kansas in September.

Cole Bros. are re-arranging their machinery. A child of Mart Piffer died Sunday

after a long illness. Mike Ford and Jesse Still went South Sunday Eve.

The phrenologist is manipulating an Irishman's Buggy. Rev. Mr. Crane preached at Fox

Ridge last Saturday night. Joe Baker's new house south of the pump shop is near completion.

There are a good many dogs on the Ridge. It is strange who has the rest. Huges and Crawley think they will ship their hogs next week if the market fluctuates right.

Press and Jennings Pierson went Saturday to Hendricks county to see their brother Bob, who is very sick. R. W. Crawley don't believe in the

theory of "when its raining I can't, when it is not I don't need it." His house has a new roof. Mr. P. J. Bacheldor, a brother of S.

R. Lawshee, was called here from Chin., and engage cago one day last week on account of the serious illness of his child.

J. L. Hinkle is digging a well on Fox Ridge. A few more of the citizens should follow his steps that way, would be more water and wind. There is an over

> ndid coon dog. He by it till he staryhis master went ree down and decon

Special School Fund. Tuition ... EXPENDED. WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP. Vincent McCullough, Trustee. RECEIPTS.

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WALL PAPER

ALLEN'S DRUG STORE

In order to reduce stock we are offering at reduced prices.

FOR THE

and Winter Trade,

We have received a fine new line of

SUITINGS, OVERCOAT AND PANTALOON PATTERNS,

The nobbiest, newest and best in the market.

Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Underwear, Shirts and Suspenders.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instauce.

Hoadley & McPhetridge,

10 East Wash. St.

Crockery G

Largest assortment of crockery in the County,

And therefore it must please you. It is most important for every one to come and see our stock before buying a dollar's worth of goods. We give the newest goods and best prices. We call your attention to our line of printed (and enameled) dinner and tea sets, China tea sets, both decorated and plain. The only place where you can buy printed goods in open stock, (new shapes) at prices same as others can sell you white Granite at. Large line of English Majolica, such as jugs, comports, are diniers, cuspadores, &c. &c.

Toilet Sets, Hand Painted.

Thin opaque porcelain. Hotel thick porcelain. White and Granite, C. C. and rock and yellow ware. Decorated stand lamps, chandeliers, Brackets li rary and hall lamps

Table and fancy GLASSWARE, wood and willowware bird cages table and pocket cutlery. In the above mentioned, and others, too many to name, we can show you a larger line of goods than any house in the County, and in regard to styles and pricescannot be excelled in any City East. We invite a

thorough inspection of our stock and can insure satisfaction A. L. GOODBAR & SON, Very Respectfully

48 ly

B. F HAYS & CO. Are AGENTS for the

Best

THE STATE. Gent's Collars and than new. Work dnesday and re-

> IS & CO., ant Tailors.

Moore's Pilules Are entirely vegetable, and harmless. War-ranted to be perfectly pure, and to have no

Moore's Pilules

A. C. FRY,

DENTIST

South west Corner Square, over

New York Store.

Are a positive cure for chills and fever, and all malarial diseases. Tested for 10 years.

Have cured thousands and hundreds of thousands of cases, in every form of malaria.

Moore's Pilules

Moore's Pilules

Moore's Pilules

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ES,

Are sugar-coated, lens-shaped pills, easy to take;—certain in effects, always give satisfaction; low in price, (50 pilles, 50 cents.) Sold by druggists, or the proprietor. Dr. C. C. MOORE, New York City.

Ayer's Hair vigor imparts vitality, gloss, and freshness to the hair, and restores its original beauty.

APPOINTMENTS.

the college at that point.

Baker retu.

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Mrs. M E. Blacks.

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return for some time.

xt. Turn out everybody.

Robinson and daughter

f Terre Haute, are

e Bainum is at home from a

ent's expedition through the

wman returned from Ocean

N. J., Friday. His family

Hays will address the Re-

ns of the south end on Tues

nie, a little child of Mart Pfeif

produced from an attack of

died Sunday last of consump-

and New York.

The Conference has adjourned and the preachers have received their apointments. I have appointed myself to sell cheap grocerics to the citizens of Greencastle and Putnam County. A fine assortment of sugars ust received which I offer at rock ottom prices. Some parties who have removed from large cities to his place seem surprised to learn that they can buy groceries from me just as cheap as they did at their old nomes, yet such is the fact.

Yours Truly,

825

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J. A. Allison.

Special Scho Tuition. Special School F Taition ..

Tuition FLOYD TOWNSHIP. W. L. Job, Trustee.

RECEIPTS. EXPENDED. Special School Fund

MARION TOWNSHIP, T. J. Ruark, Trustee. RECEIPTS.

MONIO J. H. Singleton, 11

national politics, he is on that account the nomnd forthwith his Dover speech was recalled, nd his doom was sealed, though the speech was airly expressive of the party sentiment when it ras delivered. Carlisle, a man of ability, was named, but he had a record. His residence bouth of the Ohio would revive recollections of the attitude of the party during the war, and his clear utterances on the tariff question would uncover the jugglery of the platform. McDonald was urged upon the convention by Mr. Hendricks with "all the earnestness that the subject inspired," as Mr. Hendricks has himself told us. But McDonald, too, had a record, in line with his party, you say. Yes, that was the trouble. It was the trouble with Thurman; but it was not in Cleveland's way. No Brevier Report, no Congressional Record could convict him of having views. Sheriff of his county, it could be shown that his return to the subpoena was in good form. Exercising that office in the hirly expressive of the party sentiment when it could be shown that his return to the subposna was in good form. Exercising that office in the execution of a felon, it could be shown that the proceedings were decent, orderly and successful. Mayor of Buffalo, it could be shown, perhaps, that the streets were cleanly and the police of average efficiency. Governor of New York—elected not by the votes he received, but by Republicans who did not vote—he has managed by his vetoes to alienate the laboring men from his If the convention were reassembled he

party. If the convention were reassembled he would hardly be renominated
I think I may announce that Mr. Hendricks has accepted the nomination for the vice-presidency. I heard his speech the day following the nomination, and when he said "I make my appeal for your support for the high office for which I have been cominated by the Demogracy at Chicago". ninated by the Democracy at Chicago I concluded that the painful suspense was ended: but the next day he said to a newspaper reporter that he did not intend to be so understood.

In 1876 the urgency of a committee of leading Democrats, and, it was rumored, assurances of support for the first place in 1880, were necessary support for the first place in 1880, were necessary to get his consent to take second place. In 1880 he spurned the vice-presidency, counting it no honor to be second to Mr. Tilden, and so prevented the "fraud issue" from ever coming to trial. No increased dignity or salary has been attached to the office since, and yet Mr. Hendricks, tached to the office since, and yet Mr. Hendricks, being a member of the convention, allowed himself to be nominated without resistance and hastily ratified the nomination by a public speech. Is it that increasing years have given a lower flight to his ambition, or is it that he takes now greedily something he has twice spurned, simply to keep another from getting it? As a Democrat who has filled important public positions, and has been much heard in public speech in Indiana, Mr. Hendricks is well known. What his party has been he has been, in all the eventful years since the free sentiment of the North revolted against slavery. If there has been a division of sentiment in his party on any quesrevolted against slavery. If there has been a di-vision of sentiment in his party on any ques-tion, he has straddled it, and kept in favor with both sides. Mr. Voorhees by his declaration that a tariff for revenue only was "an absurd issue," and Mr. McDonald by his expression of the hope that the party would take no step backward on that subject, may have lost the confidence of some Democrat, but Mr. Hendricks's equivocal utter-ances on the tariff have kept him in harmony with both sides. General Manson, by the color of his uniform, may have lost influence with the of his uniform, may have lost influence with the copperhead Democracy of Indiana, but I never heard that Mr. Hendricks offended them, even in speech. He may talk of reform; but he has not the spirit of a reformer. If three-fourths of his own party were in favor of a principle that commended itself as true to his own mind, he would rever give it says he adverse to the reserver. would never give it such an advocacy as to sep-arate himself from the remaining fourth. He will make some speeches in this campaign, but I venture the prediction that you will not find out whether he favors or opposes the Morrison bill.

His friends are attempting, I notice, to organize a colored club in his interest in this city. It may be interesting to those gentlemen and serve as a good illustration of his Boubonism to notice as a good internation of his bouleonism to notice that as late as February, 1864, after many colored men had died for the flag. Mr. Hendricks re-garded it as an outrage that colored people should be allowed to ride in the same street car with him. In a speech of that date in the Senate

he said:

It seems to be considered a great outrage—that the negroes in the District of Columbia are not allowed to take their seats in the same cars with the white men and women who travel on the railroads of this city. If I were to express any opinion on the subject I should say the outrage would be the other way.

Some question having arisen between Senators as to whether separate cars were provided for the accommodation of colored people, Mr. Hendricks further said:

I will say to the Senator from Iowa that very recently, without observing it, I found myself crowding on the colored population on one of their own cars, and, as I did not choose to press upon their rights, I, of course, gave them the car.

of course, gave them the car

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A few words now about those eminent gentlemen who have been chosen by our State and national conventions to represent us in the pend- | leading ing contest. Mr. Blaine needs no introduction to the Republicans of any State. Our candidate for the vice presidency did not need to be introduced to him. He was not chosen for the obscurity of his record, but because for the obscurity of his record, but because he had in all the sharp contests of the last twenty-five years, by speech and vote, made a record which his fellow-citizens approved. Like Garfield, he has advocated and illustrated the principles of his party, and its history may be read in his public utterances. His conspicuous ability is conceded by his bitterest enemies. No Democrat ever refused his challenge out of consideration for Mr. Blaine, or put a "button on his foil" to establish a condition of equality in

notable assemblies of the world, and he will be a conspicuous figure. His acquaintance with the history of his country and his ready use of the history of his country and his ready use of his great store of information excites the won-der and admiration of those who listen to him. student, school-teacher, editor, member and caker of the House of Representatives of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Maine, member and Speaker for six years of the House of Representatives of the United States, as United States Senator and Secretary of State and won the adas United States Senator and Secretary of State he has attracted the interest and won the ad-miration of men. The man who has made up his mind not to like him had better not visit him at his home. He is courageous and aggressive, but those greatly mistake him and mis read his history, who suppose that this aggressive ness ever leads him to fight a battle without a cause, or without the fullest preparation. He is magnanimous towards an adversary, and those with whom he has had his sharpest contests have not his ready advances as allowards for him to met his ready advances ac l learned from him to forget the asperities of debate. The strong sup-port which he received in the national conventions of 1876 and 1880, and the nomination which came to him in 1884 witness the abiding and un-faltering fidelity of the Republican masses to Intering interity of the Republican masses to this gailant leader. The maily and cordial way in which he threw himself into the campaign for Garfield and the loyal and devoted friendship which he manifested as a cabinet officer to his chief won him new friends. He is no "kicker." If he cannot carry the flag he takes a gun. He was associated in the minds of Republicans, not only with the administration, but with the tragic death of Garfield. His magnificent tribute to his dead chief, delivered before Congress, 8 warm, so cloquent, so brave, will keep the mem-ory of Garfield fresh through the generations. Mr. Harper, who now uses the power of pen and

picture to defame him, said of him not long ago:
There is no man now living more closely in
sympathy with the people than Mr. Blaine." He
has been slandered, but no slanderer has ever
been able to get him on the run. He has driven bas been slandered, but no slanderer bas driven been able to get him on the run. He has driven his traducers from their cowardly ambush, and confronted them with the courage of a self-tenofronted them with the courage of a self-tenofronted them. specting man. In nothing has he been misrepresented than in his foreign policy.

MR. BLAINE'S FOREIGN POLICY. This policy has been characterized as one of bravado, bluster and jingoism. It must be ad mitted that Mr. Blaine's dispatches were mitted that Mr. Blaine's dispatches were strong, unequivocal and expressive of that American instinct which Mr. Curtis as gribes to him. It was an American policy. It had relation solely to this hemisphere and to those states here that had an independent existence. It expressly abjured all right to interfere with the governments of the old world. It asserted a peculiar interest in the affairs of Central and South America, superior to, and, in a large sense, exclusive of the interest and interference of European nations. It contemplated closer relations with the Central and South American governments—relations of mutual American governments—relations of mutua amity and helpfulness. A prime object was de clared to be to promote peace by substituting friendly arbitraments for the sword. It pro-posed that we should both have and give the benefits of good neighborhood; that republicar institutions should be made more stable and the fields of commerce more accessible and productive This policy took shape after Mr. Arthur became President in a project for a congress of American States. Its scope and purpose was declared

to be to "seek a way of permanently averting the horrors of cruel and bloody combat between countries oftenest of one blood and speech, or the even worse calamity of internal commotion

The suggestion of this congress and its expressed objects were in line with the highest thoughts of our International Peace Congresses. All idea of dictation or supremacy was dis-claimed and the one object, that of peace, was made prominent.

Another subject upon which Mr. Blaine had Another subject upon which Bir. Blaine had a policy, but not a new policy, was that of the canal across the isthmus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In November, 1881, Mr. Blaine addressed to Mr. Lowell, our minister at London, a communication upon the subject of the Clayton Bulwer treaty of April 19, 1850, between Great Britian and the United States, looking to the modification or abrogation of that treaty, which contains a provision that neither England nor the United States will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over said ship canal and that neither will ever erect or maintain any for tification commanding the same, or in the vi-

In this dispatch Mr. Blaine boldly, yet with In this dispatch Mr. Blaine boldly, yet without bluster, assumed the position for his government that in the present condition of this country, having States upon the Pacific, Atlantic and the Gulf, we had a peculiar interest in any ship canal across the Isthmus. He pointed out that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by reason of the greater naval strength of Great Britain, which our policy did not allow us to compete with, surrendered the control of the canal practically to Great Britain in case of the canal practically to Great Britain in case of war between the two nations, by refusing to us the benefit of our greater strength upon the land.

hostile movement should at any time be made which gave the same rights through the canal to a war ship bent on an errand of destruction that is reserved to its own navy sailing for the defense of our own people. And as England insists by the might of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the government of the United States will equally insist that the interior, more speedy and safer route of the canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate as to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn. **

These were the characterizing incidents of

voyage around Cape Horn. * * *

These were the characterizing incidents of Mr. Blaine's foreign policy. As to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the position of Mr. Blaine was quite as distinctly announced by President Hayes in his message of March, 1880, and has been supported by the present conservative and respected Secretary of State.

The narrow barrier which obstructs the passage of ships from the Gulf to the Pacific ocean will not much longer force commerce around the Horn. When a canal is completed, it will be practically a part of our coast-line, and the con-

practically a part of our coast-line, and the con-trol of it by any foreign power would put us at tremendous disadvantage in time of war, by allowing the enemy to mass her squadrons on either of our coasts at her pleasure. Only the law of superior force could compel us to submit

We are sorry that Mr. Blaine is not popular among the English, but he was not nominated to an English constituency, but to an American. The declaration of the Pall Mall Gazette that he would endeavor to replace English influence and trade on this hemisphere, by American influence and trade, may furnish good reason for the opposition of English powerapers, but it ought not to tion of English newspapers, but it ought not to ienate Americans from him. If the support which these same newspapers openly give to the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland implies, as it would seem, that in their opinion he would give English influence and trade the preference, then he ought not only to transfer his candidacy but his citi-zenship to England.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Soldiers, how shall I speak fittingly of our gallant comrade, John A. Logan? He was no child of fortune. His own strong arm and brave heart have carved out a high career in war and peace. He loved his country above his party, and has ever since been hated of his old Democratic associates, who made the other choice. He is a man of convictions and fights for them. He is a man of convictions and fights for them. That he has ability of a high order the positions and influence he has achieved and held sufficiently witness. That he is a man of honor, is avouched by all of his associates in public life without distinction of party. His three wounds, received in his country's service, show that he was no carpet knight. He won the praise of Grant and Sherman for his skill as a millitary commander and the love his skill as a military commander, and the love of his men by his dauntless courage and his un-complaining participation in all their hard-In the Senate he has taken a parte in the great debates of that has a place upon its most imcommittees, and has won the name of wise legislator and patriotic statesman. As n advocate of the most liberal legislation in the interest of the soldiers, as their tireless agent in pressing their pension claims, and as a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, he has a strong hold upon the affection of his comrades and upon the respect of his countrymen.

STATE TICKET.

Of State issues there is not time now to speak. Our distinguished Governor, whose wise and clean and able administration now nears its constitutional limit, will soon give in public speech stupidity and recklessness of a Democratic Leg-islature. Of our State ticket I wish to say a few words. William H. Calkins—to whose hands, sir [turning to Governor Porter], you will presently commit the office you have exer-cised so well, is in form, and mind and heart, a magnificent specimen of Western manhood. Not on "flowery beds of ease" was he borne to the honors in his profession, in the army and in public life, which he has enjoyed. He walked the path of the toiler, he won, he achieved. Like public life, which he has enjoyed. He walked the path of the toiler, he won, he achieved. Like many of his associates on the ticket he served his country gallantly in the war. We hail them all as comrades. In Congress Major Calkins occupies a conspicuous and influential place. He has served his constituency with zeal, industry, intelligence and fidelity. For three years I have had a somewhat close observation of him, and it gives me pleasure to say that neither in his public career nor his private life have I seen anything that could weaken his have I seen anything that could weaken his claims upon your respect and confidence. Of his associates upon the ticket I cannot speak at length. Most of them are young men, but not too young to have had careers of usefulness, and honor. The young men of the State will hear their call, and come to their support. If any one suggests that an element of seriousness and experience should have been added, we point to Barnabas C. Hobbs. It will be his busin keep the boys in order.
It will be your business, fellow-citizens, and

nine, to see that the work of our conventions is

About the time the Democratic Supreme urt was joyously and brilliantly butchering the free schools the Democratic State Agen Mr. Daniel C. Stover, a nephew of Joseph E. McDonald-a much larger contributor to the peculiar glory of the party than his uncle, lowever, for the latter has never been known to cheat anybody, or to profit by anybody else's cheat-was carrying on the most distinguished or brilliant transaction in State stocks ever attempted. He held several volumes of blank bonds, signed and sealed, and lacking only his own signature to be complete and negotiable, to give to the purchasers of bonds in lace of those purchased, the State preferring o issue new ones at each sale to having the old passing from hand to hand. Mr. Democratic Agent Stover signed some \$1,300,000 of these bonds and used them as collaterals of oans made from New York banks. Winslow, Lanier & Co. discovered traces of this most resplendent of all Democratic honors, and told Governor Morton, in the summer of 1862. He and the editor of the Journal at that time, with Colonel Hudson, then State Agent, went to New York and began to press a little warmly for the obscuration of this rather conspicuor glare of Democratic splendor. They wanted the fraudulent bonds redeemed from the banks and destroyed, and about half of them were hus made away with. The others were kept off the market by prompt action of the Stock Board, and the State never lost-that is, the nonor thus added to the State by the Democracy never cost anything of conwas a brilliant Democratic feat, verily.

MR. VOORHEES AS A BOASTER.

An Inquiry Into His Claim that Indiana Is Indebted to the Democracy.

A Dissection of the Assertion that the Democrats Created the School System and Fund, and the State Charities.

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees has held a conpicuous place in the Democratic party for a uarter of a century, primarily by a large endowment of what Tony Weller calls "the gift o the gab werry gallopin';" secondarily, by an amazing facility in the construction of distorted rhetoric, and by an inexhaustible supply of incorrect historical information. A large pretense of classical culture has, so to speak, varnished over these elementary qualities, and, as it were, finished or polished them off. No man now liv ing can achieve, in the same time, so bewildering a display of profound misinformation. No other man can so completely misconceive a subject or misapply a misstatement. His intellect resembles an airbubble in a window-pane. Anything seen through it looks sometimes like a house and sometimes like a plug of tobacco. He never saw the center of anything in the middle in his life, and he never had patience enough to study a subject so closely that he could feel sure that the exemption of whisky from taxation was not any order to a relief to the could be sure that the exemption of whisky from taxation was not any order to a relief to the could be supported to a relief to the could be supported to the could b

an endowment of a religious charity instead of a big speculation of distillers, or that the "salary a big speculation of distillers, or that the "salary grab" was not a popular testimonial to immaculate purity instead of a legalized "confidence game" by a combination of sharpers.

Reason and rhetoric "do so combine in him" that each bedevils the other, like the mismatched legs of a cross, made by a Yankee chicken-breeder, with a shanghai and a bantam. It had one long leg and one very short one. When it stood on its long leg the short one couldn't touch the ground, and any attempt to scratch with it or use it flirted it bely lessly about scratch with it or use it firted it helplessly about in the air. When it stood on the short leg the long one would dig so furiously into the ground in a scratch, that it would tumble the bird over on its head. When the Senator mounts his stilted rhetoric his short-legged reason can reach nothing and do nothing. When he sinks down upon that in his attempts at the application of history, his unmanageable eloquence is too much for him and pitches him over in the much for him and pitches him over in the comical fashion so frequently noted by admiring crities. By way of a brief preface to some very recent illustrations of this amusing contrariety, take one just ten years old, while the Senator was still on what may be called the classic "lay," long before it occurred to him to attitudinize in the ludierously inapt character of "the soldiers' friend." He was delivering an address to the "Literary Societies of the University of Missouri," June 22, 1874. On page 521 of his authorized published speeches, edited by his son, is this astounding eruption of—well, defective classical knowledge:

CLASSIC IGNORANCE.

"That wonderful, though now common article of wealth and food, designated in general as corn, was then wholly unknown, and Gibbon, the warm eulogist of angient Rome, in touching on her principal products, condescends to make no mention of any great staple of breadstuff as a substitute.

The whole continent may be safely challenged to produce a parallel to this amazing display of ignorance. If he had read fifty pages further he would have found that Gibbon stated the amount of wheat annually imported from Egypt at a half million bushels; and that one of Pompey's first military feats was destroying the pirates of the Tyrian coast, who robbed the wheat ships from Alexandria to Ostium. The most venerated of the goddesses of the 'Pantheon was Ceres, the patron of agriculture, always represented as crowned with a wreath of wheat

PANEGYRIC ON THE DEMOCRACY. Now let us pass to the enjoyment of some very recent antics of the Senator's mismated intellectual legs, the funny Democratic hybrid, between a blundering statistician and a blathering stumper. In his speech on the night of Tuesday, the 19th. which was loudly trumpted in advance as "the key note of the campaign." he boasted with more than customary "gostration" of the incalculable and exclusive benefactions bestowed by the Democracy on the people of Indiana in the benevolent institutions and the public school system. He gave most of his time to the question of "prohibition" and "sumprisary legislation." of "prohibition" and "sumptuary legislation." al blunders in his panegyries on the Demeratic party as the creator of our educational system and its funds, and our charitable insti-utions. Of the latter he said:

"Indiana has long been famous, too, for her great public charities. Behold her benevolent institutions, where the blind see, the dumb speak, the sick are healed, and the destitute fed and clothed! You find their blessed foundaand clothed: You had their blessed founda-tions laid deep and strong in that Constitution which the Democratic party created, and with which the Republican party has never been satisfied, and now seeks to change."

If the Senator had known anything of the records of the constitutional convention, he would have known that the Whigs supported the provision touching these institutions even more heartily and unanimously than the Democrats Putting aside the dishonest innuendo that "the Republican party seeks to change the Constitu tion" to the detriment of the asylums, let us ook at the history of their establishment, and see how much the Democracy had to do with it in the Constitution, which Mr. Voorhees affirms 'laid the foundation," or in other words created

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSANE ASVIAIM. Early in 1842, Jan. 31, Governor Bigger, Whig, was directed by the Whig Legislature to correspond with the Governors of other States to obtain information as to the character and cost of the buildings required for the treatment of the insane, and as to the modes of treatment. That was the first step in the establishment of our system of benevolent institutions. It was not taken by the Democrats, though most of them approved it, and none made any decided opposition to it. On Christmas day of the sa ar, Dr. John Evans, the first superintendent the Insane Asylum, lectured on the subject of nsanity and its treatment before the Legisl Jure. At the same session, in February, 1843. Governor Bigger was directed to correspond with uperintendents of insane hospitals and obta superintendents of insane nospitals and obtain plans for suitable buildings, to be submitted to the next Legislature. This was all Whig work. On the 15th of January, 1814, after Governor Whitcomb, a Democrat, had been in augurated, a tax of one cent on the hundred lollars was levied to creet the required hospital buildings Just a year later, January 13, 1845, Dr. John Evans, James Blake and Dr. Living Dr. John Evans, James Blake and Br. Living-ston Dunlap, were appointed commissioners to select an asylum site containing at least two hundred acres. The selection—the present site —was reported at the next session of the Legisature, with building plans, and on the 19th of January were ordered to go on with the work January were ordered to go on with the work. To obtain means enough they were directed to sell the "hospital square" in this city, to the proceeds of which the Legislature added \$15,000. The present main building was begun in 1846 and finished for the admission of patients in 1847, three years before its foundations were laid in "the Constitution by the Democratic party". In this work both parties co-operated, the Whigs being in the ascendancy at the start, the Democratic continuing their good work faithfully and erats continuing their good work faithfully and well, when they were in power. This is history well, when they were in power. This is history and it is the history of human nature the world over in all ages. How ineffably mean and men-dacious does the panegyric of Mr. Voorhees look in the light of the truth! The Democrats did it all, and the Republicans want to change does he appear—he a national Senator and a leader of his party for a quarter of a century. THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

His ignorance is equally conspicuous and omical in the history of the two other asylums. On the 13th of February, 1843, the Whig Legis lature levied a tax of one fifth of a cent to provide an asylum and school for the deaf and dumb.
Mr. William Willard, so well known to all the old citizens of the State capital, came from Ohio is the spring of 1842 and operated a private school through a country being essential to the presermade

for deaf mutes in October. The Legislature of 1844, on the 15th of January, took his school as a public institution, with the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of State as trustees, aided by Revs. Love H. Jameson, Matthew Simpson, Phineas D. Gurley, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Livingston Dunlap and Judge James Morrison. They rented the large two-story frame, built by Dr. G. W. Stipp. on the southeast corner of Maryland and Illinois streets, Indianapolis, and kept the institution there two years. A new board of trustees then removed it to the Kinder Building, on East Washington street, and in 1850, in October, they removed it to the present building. It was in constant and beneficent operation for six years before "its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." Its foundations were laid in the Constitution by the Democratic party." for deaf mutes in October. The Legislature of tution by the Democratic party." Its founda-tions were laid in the good feeling and good sense of Hoosiers of all parties, and Mr. Voorhees only completes, with artistic symmetry, the effort of nature to present him to those same Hoosiers as an ass of unusual magnitude in his attempt to appropriate the honor to any class or party.

In 1845 the Democratic Legislature levied a two-mill tax on the hundred dollars to establish an asylum for the blind. James M. Ray, Dr. George W. Mears and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State were made a board to found such an institution and put it in operation, or to keep our blind in the institutions of Ohio or Kentucky. A later board, in 1847, opened a school in the building then lately ocupied by the deaf and dumb school, on the southeast corner of Maryland and Illinois streets. at the capital. The next year it was removed t the brick workshop, then just completed, on the present grounds of the institution. The main building was finished in 1851, but the institution was established and in operation three years be-fore "its foundations were laid in the Constitu-tion by the Democratic party."

AN INTERESTING OMISSION.

We may drop this magnificent mangler of facts here for the moment, to direct attention to one point of Democratic action touching the benevolent institutions that he carefully remembers to forget. In 1857 the appropriations all failed. In May, or soon after, the asylum appropriations being exhausted, the Democratic Governor, Willard, with the warm approval of every Democratic paper in the State, refused to call an extra session of the Legislature to have the requisite appropriations and closed the requisite appropriations made, and closed the asylums. The blind and mute were taken home by their friends when they had any, and when they hadn't, were left to beg on the highway till they reached the shelter of a poor house or some they reached the shelter of a poor-house or some charitable farmer. The insane were emptied into jails and poor farms, except when maintained in the State institution by private contributions or county appropriations. Marion county, Tippecanoe, Wayne, probably, and two or three other counties, did this. The others couldn't or wouldn't, and the unfortunate victims of a Democratic speculation in party capital went to jails, mostly. Some three or four months later Governor Willard borrowed money from the sinking fund and reopened the asylums. He could just as easily opened the asylums. He could just as easily have borrowed that money three months sooner and never have allowed the institutions to sustress of the inmates, and missed their specula-tion. So they opened the institutions again with no more money from appropriations than they had before, by borrowing money that they could just as easily have borrowed before, and avoided untold misery and the paralysis of the system of benevolent institutions for three years. That is benevolent institutions for three years. That is a fact Mr. Voorhees doesn't mention. He may not have known it. He knows so little of the history of the State that he may easily have missed the account of this.

DEMOCRACY AND THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. Mr. Voorhees insists that the Demogratic party created the public-school system by the Constitu-

tion of 1850. Here is what he says: "The Democratic party created the common-school system of the State. The glory of that system, which is now world-wide and spoken on every civilized shore, belongs to the leaders of the Democratic party in Indiana, whose record was made, and still exists, in the convention from which the Constitution emerged. Listen to the words they placed in that immortal instru-ment."

He quotes the section of the present Constitution of the State providing for "a general and uniform system of education free and equally open to all," and then adds:

"Every shool-house, every high school, normal school, seminary, college and university in In-diana, where education is given as the gospel was once preached, without money and without price, has the same Democratic origin in the Constitu has the same Democrate origin in the Constitu-tion. Every dollar of school money in Indiana, amounting to more than ten millions in a per-manent school fund, and more than twelve mill-ions invested in school property, was provided for by the wisdom of the Democratic party a third of a century ago. When history records the fact, as it is now doing, that no other Commonwealth on the globe, whether an America State or a European government, is spending as much money, according to population, to educate its inhabitants as Indiana, the great work ac-complished by her Constitution will begin to be realized. Let that mighty army of youth—five hundred thousand strong—in annual attendance on our free schools, the rising generation around us, the children of the State, be taught the truth on this subject, and let them know the true source of the vast and unceasing blessings which

Mr. Voorhees may rest in the rapturous confi-Mr. Voorhees may rest in the rapturous confidence that the "mighty army of youth shall know the true source of the vast and unceasing blessings which they enjoy," and know an infinite deal more than he does, or appears to, and they shall know it from the record, and not from the rhapsodical rant of a party mountebank. He says, squarely and unqualifiedly, that the public school system had its origin in the Constitution, by Democratic action, and that the entire school fund was created by the same entire school fund was created by the same agency at the same time, thirty four years ago. It is impossible to deal seriously with such com-It is impossible to deal seriously with such con-ical absurdity and ignorance as this. There is a kind of absurdity that is not funny. There are many forms of ignorance that no one would think of laughing at. But the infinite foolery this blundering, blathering boast of Scnator oorhees is laughable, and nothing else. How in the name of Momus anything with a head on could have been in public lite twenty-five or thirty years and learned so little, so much less or worse than nothing, of State history is a psychological mystery as puzzling as the mixed idiocy and musical talent of Biind Tom. Let us look to the record for the origin of our school system and our school fund.

HOW WE GOT THE CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP

FUND. Everybody of mature age in the State, possily including Mr. Voorhees, knows that our school fund is derived mainly from two sources, the sale of one section of land, called the "school the sale of one section of land, called the "school section," in each township, and the avails of the sinking fund connected with the old State Bank. These were created, says the Senator, thirty-four years ago," by the Constitution and the Democratic party. Let us see On the 20th of May, 1785, the Continental Congress, which was all the national government we had at that time, enacted an ordinance for the survey and government of the Northwest Territory, ceded by Virginia to the nation in December, 1783. That Virginia to the nation in December, 1783. That ordinance said: "There shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township." The far more celebrated ordinance of July 13, 1787, declared in article 3, that "religion. 1787, declared in article 3, that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Away back, ninetynine years ago, the seeds of the congressional township fund were planted, sixty-five years before the Constitution which Mr. Voorhees says created it and all the rest of the school fund. In 1808 the Territorial Legislature provided for the leasing of the school lands by the courts for the purpose of "improving them." The people began early to cultivate that fund which Mr. Voorhees says did not exist till forty two years ees says did not exist till forty-two years. In 1810 the Territorial Legislature provided for the appointment of trustees for these school lands, and prohibited the destruction of

CREATION OF A SCHOOL SYSTEM. The first constitutional convention, in 1816,

vation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are or may be granted to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any fund which may be raised from granted to this State for the use of schools, and to apply any fund which may be raised from such lands, or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended. * * The General Assembly shall from time to time pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage in tellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for a general system of education in a regular gradation from township schools to a State university wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all."

Here was a constitutional provision for a free School system, with a fund derived from Congress to sustain it, thirty-four years before any such provision had been made or fund created, according to Mr. Voorhees. The Conany such provision has created, according to Mr. Voorhees. The constitution of 1850, says:

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused the community being essential to it shall

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout the community being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge and equally open to all."

This merely re-enacts or confirms the order of the first Constitution. Thus the record shows that the Democratic party, in the constitutional convention of 1859, had nothing at all to do with convention of 1850, had nothing at all to do write the creation of the public school system or the fund that was intended to support it. The fund was sixty-five years old, the provision for the system thirty-four years old, when that convention met. Such ignorance as Mr. Voorhees displays in this matter, we say is ludierous. No other public man in the State could have made so laughable a blunder.

HOW WE GOT THE SINKING PUND.

The largest component of the school fund came from the sinking fund created by the charter of the old State Bank, January 28, 1834, sixteen years before it existed, according to Mr. Voorhees. Here are the provisions, copied from the

Acts of 1833-34:

Section 15. There shall be deducted from the dividends and retained in bank each year, the sum of twelve and a half cents from each share of stock other than that held by the State, which shall constitute part of the permanent fund to be devoted to the purposes of common school education, under the direction of the General Assembly, and shall be suffered to remain in bank and accumulate until such appropriation by the General Assembly, and said tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and assessments on the stock in said bank.

This provision applied all the taxes paid by the bank to the establishment and support of free schools. The following sections, 113 and 114, created the sinking fund and appropriated its final assets to the creation of a permanent fund for the support of free schools.

the support of free schools.

Section 113. There shall be created a fund to be called the sinking fund, which shall consist of all unapplied balances of the loan or loans procured on the part of the State for its stock in the State Bank, or for the purpose of being loaned to stockholders to meet their stock installments in the bank; the semi-annual payments of interest on the State loans to stockholders, and the sums that shall be received in payment of each leave the lightent that hall be received in payment of each leave the lightent that shall be received in payment of each leave the lightent that shall be received in payment of each leave the lightent that shall be received in payment of each leave the lightent that shall be received in payment of each leave the lightent that shall be seen to be supported to the leave that the shall be seen to be supported to the leave that the shall be seen to be supported to the leave that leave the light of the leave that the leave that leave the light of the loan of the elders. Sec. 114. The principal and interest of said sink-

Sec. 114. The principal and interest of said sinking fund shall be reserved and set apart for the purpose of liquidating and paying off the loan or loans and the interest theron that shall be negotiated on the part of the State for the payment of its stock in the State Bank, and the second and third installments on the shares of the other stockholders in said bank, and shall not be expended for any other purpose until said loan or loans, and the interest thereon, and incidental expenses shall have been fully paid; and after the payment of said loan or loans, the interest and expenses, the residue of said fund shall be a permanent fund and appropriated to the cause of common-school education in such manner as the General Assembly Part of this fund, as it was realized, was dis-

tributed to the counties to make loans on mortgage security; but most of it was invested in the State's five per cent, bonds, issued under the 'Butier compromise' of 1846-47 for half of the State debt. This gives the interest to the schools instead of foreign bondholders. This fund being created by the bank charter of 1834, was not in the least helped or hurt by the constitutional convention of 1850. So, on a momen tary review of the record and the situation, find that the constitutional convention of 1850, and the Democratic party therein, by which it was controlled, did not create either of the constituents of the school fund, and did not create the school system. Both and all were created years before, and when that convention met railing from 1840 to 1846-47 made it think for the people to bear 1.xation necessary to help out school fund, and little was done till '47. an act of the Legislature allowed some scho stricts to tax themselves by popular vote to assist in the establishment of assist in the establishment of a school cystem. In Indianapolis the vote was 406 for the tax, 29 against it. The State revenue previously 29 against it. The State revenue previously sufficed to maintain the schools only one quarter in each year. The addition from the local tax and private contributions started greater activity and lots were bought and houses built, and a very fair preparation for the system under the old Constitution made before the constitutional convention of 1850 was called. The reader can convention of 1850 was called. The reader can make his own comment on the infinite ignorance that could assert the creation of the whole school system and its funds by the convention of 1850.

ANOTHER INTERESTING OMISSION. Mr. Voorhees forgot to tell how his party killed the asylums in 1857. He also forgot to tell how it killed the schools in 1858. We have filled one omission. Now we will attend to the other. Without the aid of local taxes the avails of the permanent school fund and of the State tax were not enough to keep the schools in operation the usual time. The Democratic Supreme Court, cordially supported by every Democratic paper in the State, decided that this local tax was unconstitu-tional, because it was not "uniform" with other tional, because it was not "uniform" with other means of support. This was the first thing the new Democratic Constitution did for the schools, and the first thing the Democratic party unanimously approved. It killed the schools in the State capital and all other localities that helped the State fund with local taxation. They were the State fund with local taxation. They were cept open as long as the means in the hands of the trustees would allow, and then they were closed, some of the houses rented to teacher of private schools, and some of them turned into brothels and store houses of stolen goods. It took five years to overcome the deadly effect of the Democratic sympathy and support of the free-school system.

POINTS IN HIS RECORD.

This exhibit of the Senator's means and meth ods of political management may be fitly concluded by a glance at one or two conspicuous points in his record when he knew less than he does now possibly—but this is a speculation such infinite sublety, with material so clusion such infinite sublety, with material so clusive and impalpable, that it can never be satisfactorily settled. His attitude at the opening of the war, his repeated professions of admiration for the system of slavery, in literary and other speeches system of slavery, in literary and other speeches in the slave States before the war, his promise to his uncie to help the South, if necessary, with a hundred thousand men; his malignant hostility to the soldiers which would have made them hang him more than once, if they could have got hold soldiers, which would have made them hang him more than once, if they could have got hold of him; his trafficking with rebel agents in Can-ada, and his present ludierous assumption of the character of the soldiers' friend, are all familiar to all citizens of a period as early as 1860. There to all citizens of a period as early as 1869. There are not so many who know that in 1863-64 he ardently supported the exemption of whisky "in stock" from the tax of \$2 a gallon, imposed on all other whisky. This measure gave to large distillers and jobbers about fifty million dollars, which amount the people had to make good by taxation on other articles. The "ring" of distillers is said to have spent more than \$2,000,000 in Congress to secure that profitable exemption. Who got it is only known to the lucky and rascally recipients. In 1873 Mr. Voorhees followed the lead of Ben Butler in voting the "salary grab," a year's pay of \$5,000 extra, for nothing, with no pretense of extra service. It was simply an impudent robbery of the people. It put \$5,000 into the pocket of Mr. Voorhees, against the resolute registance, all through of Lukes Wer E. rhees, against the resolute resistance, all ough, of Judge Wm. E. Niblack. He made himself unpleasantly promi-in some of the early land-grabs by great continental railway

lines. Finally, the very first time that he appeared as a public man in the capital, in the Democratic convention of 1858, as a delegate from Fountain county, he took eager and per-sistent part with the infernal slavery villainy of the "Lecompton Constitution," made by a mob of pro-slavery horse-thieves and counterfeiters, from Missouri, to establish slavery in Kansas. He wants to go to the Senate for six years more. He needs to go to a primary school for a few years, and to be hauled off to a Catholic confessional every week in the term to get his head filled and his soul cleaned.

STATE HONORS WON BY THE DEMOCRACY. Mr. Voorhees, in his "key-note" speech at Terre Haute, last Tuesday night, said the provisions in the Constitution of 1850, for the benevolent institutions and the school system, were the work of Democrats entirely, though the Whigs supported them as heartily, and more unanimously than the Democrats, though Whigs took the first steps in establishing the benevolent institutions, and there were neither Whigs nor Democrats when the school system was made a feature of the Constitution of 1816, nor when the first school fund was created in 1785, by the ordinance of May 20, which gave every sixteenth section of land in every township to the support of schools. On this airy foundation Mr. Voorhees proceeds to build an encomium on his party equally as resplendent and substantial as its basis.

The earliest, but not the most conspicuous, of these radiant points of Democratic glory appeared in 1844, when the Democratic Lieutenant-governor, Jesse D. Bright, the most honored of all his party's leaders in Indiana, gave the casting vote in a tied Senate to postpone the election of United States senator one year, that he might get the office himself. The Senate journal of that year will show the vote, and that of the following year will show the election and explain the motive of this, at the time, unprecedented defiance of law and duty. It "pales its ineffectual fires," how-ever, beside the next outburst of Democratic Among the assets that came to this State

from her debtors in the panic of 1837, was a tract of some seventy-five thousand acres of land in Georgia, heavily timbered, and made immediately and largely valuable by a number of saw-mills to reduce the timber to marketable lumber. The Democratic State agent sold these lands, worth at the lowest estimate, \$5 an acre, to one Martin R. Green, for \$1,000, or three-fourths of a cent an acre, not counting the mills. In 1851, John P. Usher, a member of the lower house from Vigo county, afterward Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior, discussed this eminently Demoeratic transaction, and laid particular stress on the breadth and brilliance of Democratic glory diffused over the State's reputation by Ashbel P. Willard, representing Floyd county, by no means satisfied with the honor reflected by the act of a single Democratic officer, demanded the ratification of the sale by the Legislature that the glory might spread all over the party like the brilliant hues of a dying dolphin, or the fragrant

radiance of a dissolving mackerel. The Dem-

ocratic Legislature, with a possible prophetic

eye to supplying Mr. Voorhees with material for a panegyrie, confirmed the sale, and \$350, 000 worth of land and \$20,000 worth of mills

went for \$1,000. How much of the profits of

this speculation went to gild the private com-

A brighter concentration of Democratic glory than this—the brightest, probably, that appears in forty years of its history—blazed out as suddenly as Tycho Brahe's star in two or three years from 1855 to 1858. Congress, about the year 1850, had donated to each State the unsurveyed swamp lands it held, amounting in this State to a million and a quarter of acres. An act of the Legislature appropriated the proceeds of these lands, after paying the expense of their reclamation—estimated at two millions of dollars-to the school fund. The schools never got enough of it to teach the babies of a sing e township the alphabet. Democratic speculators, that is, glory accumulators, gloriously got away with every acre of it, and two of them tried to get away with the bottom of a lake of ten squar miles, ten feet deep. These very enterpri as glery-makers were Michael G. Bright and John P. Dunn, one previously Democratic State agent, the other Democratic State Auditor. The chief remaining polishers of Democratic rustiness into resplendence were Ashbel P.
Willard, Democratic Governor; James P. Drake, Democratic State Treasurer; Phineas M. Kent, Democratic member of the glorious constitutional convention of 1850 from Floyd county; Col. Alten May, Democratic State agent, and Joseph Merkle, Demo-cratic Swamp-land Commissioner for Jasper county. He was sued on his bond for swindling the State and the schools, and Governor Willard dismissed the suit. facts are all of record. Dr. Norman Eddy, Democrat, who wasn't largely interested in the "glory" business, made an investigation of these brilliant Democratic operations, and reported in 1861 the various artifices fre-quently called "frauds" and "swindles" by those who have no appreciation of glory of the Democratic kind—by which this particular spot of undying Democratic lustre was brought to its full splender, such as "advance con-tracts," and "sham ditching," and similar

In 1857, the appropriations having failed, the Democratic Governor, Willard, backed by the whole press and party, refused to call the Legislature together in extra session to obtain appropriations, and refused to borrow money keep open the benevolent institutions which Mr. Voorhees glows over with fond but be-lated aloration. He thought the chance of making party glory and capital by the ruin of the institutions too good to waste. So he closed them all, left such of the inmates as could get home to go home, and such as couldn't to go to jail and poor house. Most of the insane went to jail, it was said at the time, though probably half or more went to poor-houses. A few counties kept theirs in poor-houses. A few counties kept theirs in the asylum by their own friends. Finding that Democratic glory did not pile up exten-sively by this operation, the Governor bor-rowed money of the sinking fund and opened the asylums in three or four months. He had no appropriations then, and could have borrowed the money four months before as easily and cheaply as he did after he had broken up the institutions for the manufacture of Demo cratic glory.

In January, 1858, when the school system was moving along steadily and beneficently, largely supported by local taxes assessed by authority of a popular vote, the Democratic Supreme Court took up a case involving the constitutionality of the local tax, and held it unconstitutional, as an infraction of the provision for a "uniform" system of education. The local tax varied in amount in different localities, though assessed under the same law and applied to the same system. On this pre-text, the brilliance of which the Democracy has somehow felt disinclined to boast of fre quently, the party's court, with the party's manimous applause, destroyed the local tax and killed every effective school in the State but those of Evansville, which were maintained by a special charter provision. The direct effect lasted only four or five years. took that long to overcome the paralysis of so ranway | glorious a prostration.

EW STOCK OF-

AND SHOES. -AT-

istie's Old Stand

have just received a large in-f Mens', Women's and Childoes, in the latest styles, made y for our Spring and Summer You will do well to examine ock before buying elsewhere. arantee our prices to suit all. J. W. SCOTT, de Public Square. West

OCAL AND PERSONAL. s of the week-Our people and er people-Happenings of

interest to all.

rley Keifer is very sick. e Weik went to Illinois Tues

Nicholson has returned from

Conference next year will be Spencer.

ley Sheridan, of Rushville, is g his mother.

Durham is at Clay City, Ind. after his farm. Belle Jenckes, of Terre Haute,

ing at J. S. Nutt's. James Bridges, of Fillmore,

ting at Dr. Hopwood's Trustees of DePauw Univer-

et again September 5. Nettie Akers of Terre Haute ing Miss Laura White.

Alva Brockway and family returned from a visit east. rge Chester, of Crawfordsville, W. E. Naugle, Saturday.

ge Thomas is back from Bosother points in the East. Bainum and wife are expected

the latter part of the week. Will Cumback, of Greenss visiting her son Scoby.

7. O'Daniel and wife, of Cloverre visiting at Charley Walls. A. J. Burks died Saturday

after a long and severe illness. and Mrs. McDonald, of were visiting in the city Sat

hur Thayer, an old Asbury boy, West Point, is here on a leave

Walker, of Missouri, is very t the home of her father, Col. Morrison.

Nellie Truett, of Indianapoisiting here the guest of Miss Hammond.

. Ramser, of Eufala, Ala., is

Asbury in '71. . Baker returned from the East lay. He spent the summer at

n and New York. Robinson and daughter, Miss of Terre Haute, are vis

at Mrs. M E. Blacks. orge Bainum is at home from a agent's expedition through the

rn part of the state. Dr. Bowman returned from Ocean N. J., Friday. His family not return for some time.

S.A. Hays will address the Recans of the south end on Tues y next. Turn out everybody.

Mamie, a little child of Mart Pfeif fer, died Sunday last of consumption, produced from an attack of

Miss Anna Martin goes to Oxford, O., this week, to enter upon her du ties as instructor in Latin and Greek in the college at that point.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Conference has adjourned and the preachers have received their appointments. I have appointed myself to sell cheap grocerics to the citizens of Greencastle and Putnam County. A fine assortment of sugars received which I offer at rock om prices. Some parties who removed from large cities to but they can buy groceries from me just as cheap as they did at their old es, yet such is the fact.

Yours Truly,

J. A. Allison.

John and Tobe Jones are again to gether in the shop heretofore owned by the latter under the new bank.

The College Avenue Church people will social at the residence of C. W. Talburt on to morrow evening.

Wilday Morrison, of Eldorado,

Kansas, is visiting his father, Dr. H. H. Morrison. He is accompanied by his little son. Willie, the little son of Scoby Cumback, received a badly sprained arm Monday, while the nurse was

swinging him. Clay Lewis is building a new which he at present occupies on boys and a girl.

Liberty street. B. F. Richards and sister, Miss Sophie Richards left last Monday for Cherry Valley, Kansas. His family will join him in a few weeks.

Silas A. Hays will speak at Leuteke's hall, South Greencastle, on and hear our next Joint Representa-

Charley Sheridan is here visiting his mother. He has been in Neb raska this summer. He teaches school at Rossville, Clinton county, this winter.

Mrs. Campbell, of Battle Ground. Ind. will move to this city soon and occupy the house on the corner of Locust and Hanna streets, lately occupied by Frank Landes.

Charley Weik has gone to Philadelphia. He will travel for Warner, Rhodes & Co., dispensers of canned goods and fruits. Charley will make will make a good drummer.

Al. J. Beveridge, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. F. Stevenson, of Pendleton, Ind,; D. G. Phillips, of Madison, Ind., and W. J. Beckett, of Aurora, are visiting the Sheridan boys.

"Judge" Thomas arrived home Sunday from a three weeks sojourn at his old stamping ground in Massachusetts, He reports the east suffering from too much rain, and booming

Walter Rose, of Martinsville, is in the city, visiting friends. He will not be in college next year, but goes to Norfolk, Nebraska, to take a position as cashier in a bank. He expects to be in college again a year

Jos. Crow Jr. and sister Miss Hattie have returned from a two months visit in northern Dakota. They report the finest of climate and country in and about Devil's Lake, where they made headquarters, and altogether a most enjoyable snmmer.

J. H. Mize, the gentlemanly agent for the American Express at this place, has resigned his position, and will go to Larned, Kan., and engage g friends here. He graduated in the lumber business. Ed. York, of Indianapolis, one of the oldest Expressmen on this division, will suc ceed Mr. Mize.

George M. Payne, formerly on the local staff of THE TIMES is doing editorial work on the Wabash Courier, making the grand flop some months since. George writes that he is do ing well, and is well pleased with his

Kimble & Son are rapidly selling out at cost their retail furniture bus iness. Whoever may be their suc cessor will enjoy the benefit of a well established and well known furniture house of 36 years standing. This firm is favorably known among the wholesale manufacturers.

Prof. Longdon returned Friday from the East, He has spent most of the summer in the advanced Latin school at Amherst College, but has also passed considerable time in Boston, New York, and Washington. At Old Point Comfort he ran across Lieutenant Wheeler, formerly in structor in military tactics in Asbury. The Professor says he never experienced a more delightful sum

James McD. Hays returned from his trip West, Saturday. He was at many points of interest, although gone but a little over two weeks. Perhaps Leadville was the most "classical" spot he visited. His trip cost him nothing except an occasional hotel bill, as James McD. "stands in" with the railroad men. At Denver he saw Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Williamson, his place seem surprised to learn the latter having spent the greater part of the summer there visiting her daughter, and they were preparing to start home, and will likely be here

Tell your neighdors and your friends that 25c. will pay for THE Times till after the Presidential election. It is THE paper for the Republicans of Putnam county.

Mrs. Anna Belle Russell, daughter of B. F. and sister to James McD. Hays, of this city, died at her home in Pana, Ill., on Monday last. Her remains were brought to this city and buried, the funeral occurring from the residence of B. F. Hays on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Russell

Death of Mrs. Russell.

was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, Feb. 3, 1849, and moved with her parents to this city in February 1854. She was married to H. B. Russell, September 13, 1870, and had been living in Pana for the last eight years of her life. She leaves a house on the property next to that husband and three children—two

Supposed Suicide. A sad case of supposed suicide is reported this week from Floyd township. On Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Miss Mary Ann King left her home and about an hour af terwards was found drowned in Clear Tuesday night, Sept. 2nd. Turn out Creek, a half mile distant from the house. Miss King was about 20 years old, and was raised by and lived with Mr. Robert L. Smith, a well known resident in Floyd township. She was a young lady of unsullied character, and the cause for her rash act can only be conjectured. Coro ner Pulse was notified and viewed the remains Tuesday morning. No evidences of rough treatment were traceable, which fact effectually disposes of any suspicion of foul play. All evidence points to the theory of deliberate suicide. The body was found in a hole, about ten feet deep, in the creek, to which place tracks led direct from the house.

South End. Miss Aggie Girton is visiting H. A.

Marion Wood is going to Kansas in September. Cole Bros, are re-arranging their

A child of Mart Piffer died Sunday after a long illness.

Mike Ford and Jesse Still went South Sunday Eve. The phrenologist is manipulating an

Irishman's Buggy. Rev. Mr. Crane preached at Fox Ridge last Saturday night.

Joe Baker's new house south of the pump shop is near completion. There are a good many dogs on the

Ridge. It is strange who has the rest. Huges and Crawley think they will ship their hogs next week if the market fluctuates right. Press and Jennings Pierson went

Saturday to Hendricks county to see their brother Bob, who is very sick. R. W. Crawley don't believe in the

theory of "when its raining I can't, when it is not I don't need it." His house has a new roof.

Mr. P. J. Bacheldor, a brother of S. R. Lawshee, was called here from Chicago one day last week on account of the serious illness of his child.

J. L. Hinkle is digging a well on Fox Ridge. A few more of the citizens should follow his steps that way, and there would be more water and not so much wind. There is an over plus of the latter.

Sloke is a splendid coon dog. He the paper which distinguished itself | treed a coon, stayed by it till he starvand its proprietor-Lee Linn, by ed it to death. For his master went afterwards and cut the tree down and behold! when the tree fell a dead coon rolled out and the fight was not so great as auticipated.

> TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS. The following summary shows the settles ments made by the Trnstess with the County Board, and the condition of the School funds in the towns and township, of Putnam County:

> > JACKSON.

Wm. R. Chastain, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Quantal Calcal Dand #019	00
Special School Fund\$213	
Tuition912	62
EXPENDED,	
Special School Fund210	
Tuition912	62
RUSSELL.	
F. B. Gardner, Trustee.	
RECEIPTS.	
Special School Fund597	43
Tuition1,493	21
EXPENDED.	
Special School Fund364	18
Tuition1,493	21
CLINTON.	
John Houck, Trustee.	
RECEIPTS.	
Special School Fund 89	37
Tuition3031	81
EXPENDED.	
Special School Fund601	55
Tuition1979	30
MONROE.	
J. H. Singleton, Trustee,	
Special School Fund594	66
Tuition1632	87
EXPENDED.	
Special School Fund285	71
Tuition66	
FLOYD TOWNSHIP.	
W. L. Job. Trustee.	
RECEIPTS.	
RECEIPTS.	

EXPENDED.

MARION TOWNSHIP,

T. J. Ruark, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Special School Fund

Special School Fund

Tuition

	_
Special School Fund 3498 51 Tuition 3352 33	-
Special School Fund	
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP. Vincent McCullough, Trustee. RECEIPTS.	
Special School Fund	
Special School Fund	
RECEIPTS. Special School Fund652 65	
Tuition	
Tuition	
RECEIPTS. Special School Fund	
Special School Fund	
BAINBRIDGE. Harvey Black, Trustee. RECEIPTS.	
Special School Fund	(
Special School Fund	
Wm. Bridges, Trustee.	
Special School Fund	
Special School Fund	(
Special School Fund	1
EXPENDED. Special School Fund	
MADISON TOWNSHIP. Amos Wells, Trustee. RECEIPTS.	
Special School Fund	
Special School Fund	
W. Y. Lewis Tsustee. BECEIPTS. Special School Fund959 14	
Tuition	
Tuition	
RECEIPTS. 126 44 Tuition 956 71	
Special School Fund466 00	
PUTNAMVILLE. C. S. Bishop, Trustee. RECL S.	
Special School Fund	
Special School Fund	
Howard Hart, Trustee. RECEIPTS. Special School Fund	
Tuition	
ROACHDALE. Thomas Milligan, Trustee.	1
RECEIPTS. Special School Fund	1
EXPENDED. 168 78 Special School Fund. 200 97	1

MORE BRICK.

CLOVERDALE TOWN.

G. W. Hendricks, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDED.

Tuition ..

Tuition ..

Tuition.

Special School Fund.

Special School Fund....

....386 25

.1,848 39

Friday a contract was made for he purchase of 185,000 brick from an stablishment at Crawfordsville, with he privilege of obtaining 500,000 nore, to be applied on the new Deauw buildings. Mr. Routier's conract agrees to have the new build ngs completed by January 1 next. Ve were in error yesterday in statng that M. T. Conover alone had the ontract for the brick work. M. T. Lewman will do part of the brick

The best interests of humanity deend on the good health of our wo nen folks, and yet those with bright st intellects seem to suffer most with ilments peculiar to female life. It well to remember that the whole emale system can be built up to a oroper state of endurance, pimples, ores, swoolen limbs, monthly pains, nd other indications of female disase, made to disappear and robust health of mind and body take the lace of illness and distress, if a imely use is made of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It retores the blood to perfect health, it trengthens the muscular and nerv ous system. It gives tone to the digestive and urinary organs. It allays all irritation of the mucous mem brane. In a word, it is a perfect female medicine, and aids every func tion of female life. No other remedy equals it. Have your druggidt get it. Take no substitute. 39

WALL PAPER

ALLEN'S DRUG STORE

In order to reduce stock we are offering at reduced prices.

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade,

We have received a fine new line of

SUITINGS, OVERCOAT AND PANTALOON PATTERNS,

The nobbiest, newest and best in the market.

Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Underwear, Shirts and Suspenders.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instauce.

Hoadley & McPhetridge,

10 East Wash. St.

Crockery

Largest assortment of crockery in the County,

And therefore it must please you. It is most important for every one to come and see our stock before buying a dollar's worth of goods. We give the newest goods and best prices. We call your attention to our line of printed (and enameled) dinner and tea sets, China tea sets, both decorated and plain. The only place where you can buy printed goods in open stock, (new shapes) at prices same as others can sell you white Granite at. Large line of English Majolica, such as jugs, comports, are diniers, cuspadores, &c. &c.

Toilet Sets, Hand Painted.

Thin opaque porcelain. Hotel thick porcelain. White and Granite, C. C. and rock and yellow ware. Decorated stand lamps, chandeliers, Brackets li rary and hall lamps

Table and fancy GLASSWARE, wood and willowware bird cages table and pocket cutlery.

In the above mentioned, and others, too many to name, we can show you a larger line of goods than any house in the County, and in regard to styles and pricescannot be excelled in any City East. We invite a thorough inspection of our stock and can insure satisfaction Very Respectfully A. L. GOODBAR & SON,

B. F HAYS & CO Are AGENTS for the

Best

IN THE STATE. Ladies' and Gent's Collars and Cuffs made nicer than new. Work received until Wednesday and returned Saturday.

> B. F. HAYS & CO., Merchant Tailors.

HIVES,

FOUNDATIONS, HONEY BOXES, BEE PASSAGES, SMOKERS, VEILS, ETC.

Call on or address J R. M. Allen. GREENCASTLE.

A. C. FRY, DENTIST South west Corner Square, over

Moore's Pilules

New York Store.

Are a positive cure for chills and fever, and all malarial diseases. Tested for 10 years. Moore's Pilules

Have cured thousands and hundreds of thous ands of cases, in every form of malaria. Moore's Pilules

Moore's Pilules

Moore's Pilules

Are sugar-coated, lens-shaped pills, easy to take;—certain in effects, always give satisfaction; low in price, (50 pilules, 50 cents.) Sold by druggists, or the proprietor. Dr. C. C. MOORE, New York City

Ayer's Hair vigor imparts vitality gloss, and freshness to the hair, and restores its original beauty.

Who Seem Disposed to Appropriate All That's Left-Great Number of Fraudulent Entries Discovered-Some Specimen Grabs.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 25.—Some time since the commis-ioner of the general land office ordered a survey of certain public lands in Colorado and Nebraska, with the view of bringing suit at the next term of court against cattle companies that have illegally fenced in large tracts of land in those states. The special agent who has been superintending the survey in Colorado in his re-port to the commissioner, says eight cases have been found against the Prairie Cattle company, composed of Scotchmen. An examination has been made of the tracts containing, respectively, 100 square miles, twenty-five square miles, sixteen square miles, and seventy-five square miles, and the agent is at present examining a tract containing over 100 square miles. All of these are under control of the Prairie Cattle company, and the agent says are illegally fenced in. Officials in the land office say the practice of illegally fencing large tracts land, and making fraudulent entries, has been greater the past year than ever before. They claim that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 of acres are now illegally fenced, and that several millions of acres are fraudulently entered. Complaints from settlers are being received daily by agents and at the land office here. The set tlers say cattlemen are driving them away and taking from them lands which they have settled upon. One of the land-office officials said that if the practice is continued the cattlemen will have entire control of the best public lands in the United States within twenty years.

Relative to fradulent entries of land, the land agent in New Mexico informs the general land commissioner that of the entries in that territory 90 per cent are fraudulent, and another agent in Dakota, writing upon the same subject, says that 25 per cent. of the entries are fraudulent in that territory. table, completed Saturday, for the forthcoming annual report of the land commission shows the number of fraudulent entries that have been investigated during the past year and approximately the number of illegally fenced acres in various states and territories to be as follows:

Arkansas, 70 fraudulent entries; Dakota, 460; Colorado, 880, and 2,800,000 acres illegally fenced; California, 139; New Mexico, 827, and 1,500,000 acres illegally fenced; Minnesota, 311; Washington territory, 109; Idaho, 92; Nebraska, 170, and 300,0 o cres illegally fenced; Montana, 24; Wyoming territory, 21 and 250,000 acres illegally fenced; Alabama, 153; Wisconsin, 10; Florida, 71; Oregon, 83; Kansas, 182, and 600,000 acres illegally fenced; Nevada, 60,000

Besides cases embraced in the foregoing table there are over 3,000 entries on which action has been suspended until an examination can be made by special agents. These entries will average about 150 acres of land each. Acting Commissioner Harrison says that there is no doubt that there are thousands of other fraudulent entries, but that the office can only investigate those which are brought to its attention by settlers and others.

Entire counties are reported as being fenced in Kansas. In Wyoming more than 100 large cattle companies are reported as having fenced in public lands. Some of these companies are reported to be English and others Scotch. Referring to the prac-tice of large companies making fraudulent entries on lands illegally fenced, Maj. Mackenzie, of the land office, says: "These entries are made along streams that run through the land. The cattlemen will em ploy men to herd their stock and they will give \$50 or \$100 to each one to make an entry for 160 acres. When he has secured his patent, it is understood that he must transfer it to the party who advanced the money Many of the cattle dealers will not employ ess they will agre entries. A common fraud in New Mexico. Arizona, California, Idaho, Wyoming, Mon tana, Utah, and Nevada is practiced by means of the desert land act. That act pro vides that in selecting 640 acres of desert land 25 cents per acre shall be paid down, and that the persons entering the land shall be allowed three years in which to pay the remainder. Instead of taking desert land, the practice is to take the very best land. Parties hold it and get use of it for three years for comparatively nothing and for as much longer as the title is in dispute.

Loss of the Tallapoosa by Collision

with a Schooner. Boston, Aug. 23.—The United State steamer Tallapoosa was run down in Vine-land sound Thursday night by a coal-laden schooner, and sank immediately. The ship was on her way from this city to Newpor when the disaster occured, and had on board some of the personal effects of the secretary and Mrs. Chandler, who were to have rejoined her at the latter point. The night was clear, and a good many vessels were in the sound, The vessel which struck the Tallapoosa the schooner James S. Lowell, of Bath, Me., from Baltimore for Portland. She is a large three master, and was loaded with 800 tons of coal. The Tallapoosa was struck on the starboard bow and went down within five minutes. Only her mainmast and the top of her smoke-stake were visible above water the morning following. The officers and crew. numbering about 140 persons, were saved from the wreck by the schooner, all being accounted for except five.

Frost in the Eastern States.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 26.-There was quite a frost in the upper part of the state Sunday night, and growing tabacco is said to have been considerably damaged. In this city the ground was quite white at daybreak BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Aug. 26,-Frost on Sunday night is reported from Litchfield county, and tobacco raisers are much excited fearing that a repetition will greatly injure

Dansury, Conn., Aug. 26.—There was a slight frost, Monday night, in the upper part Fairfield county. It was not beavy enough to damage the tobacco or other crops, but created some alarm among the tobacc growers, as the crop is late this season, and nder the most favorable circumstances the harvest could not be completed for some

Opposed to Governor Ireland.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 26.—The northwestern Texas cattlemen's convention met Monday at Sweetwater, for the consideration of routine business. After adjournment a massmeeting was held to formulate opposition to Governor Ireland and the platform of the Houston convention, the object being to combine all free-grass elements against the regular Democracy. After considerable discussion of a resolution pledging northwestern Texas against Ireland, and for any independent candidate running against him on a free-grass platform, the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the president of the meeting, without reaching a vote.

CLEVELAND---HENDRICKS

The Democratic Nominees Accept the Honors.

Political Methods, the Labor Question, Personal Liberty, the Civ. Service and Administration Reform Briefly Discussed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The letter of Governor Grover Cleveland, accepting the nomination for president of the United States tendered him by the Democratic party, is as follows:

Gentlemen: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884. Informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national Democratic convention lately assembled at Chicago. Faccept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility, which, in its acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of president is essentially executive in office of president is essentially executive in its nature; the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to inforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office bers as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its prin-ciples, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessity of the case requires more of the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they can not be too often recalled, or too eriously inforced.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the ment of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people where one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people, when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free, and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the 'olders of the ballot, quickered by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand.

And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election.

When fwe consider the patronage "of this great office, the allurements of power, the

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a herde of office-hoiders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that or re-election a most serious danger to that alm, deliberate and intelligent political acon which must characterize a government

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity; ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population; and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are of our population; and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who

not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prayad consents. ing those who, if they come, or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor, nearly two grears ago. I made the following statemen, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to reassert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital; and all statutes on this subject should recognize the statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."

A proper regard for the welfare of the working man being in-eparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested, than they, in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the benificent purposes of our government; and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self inflicted injury.

who allore them to self inflicted injury.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is es ent at to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral serve and salf-increase treatment of the moral sense and sell-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecesarily interfering with the habits and cust ms of any of cur reople which are not offen ive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citize ship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexations.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent

determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore, be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the constatution, the general government should so improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

reach a profitable market.

The people pay the wages of the public employes, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of these entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it, the unseemly acramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their place, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the lest promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs covers tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and hip they require consists in honesty and rugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests, If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high

office with a solemn determination to dictate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty. [Signed] Grover CLEVELAND.

To Col. William F. Vilas, chairman, and D.

P. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic national convention.

national convention.

Hendricks' Letter of Acceptance. Indianapolis, Aug. 21.—The following is copy of ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the vice presidency:

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic convention at Chicago as a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that "it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention." The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is, also, from a deep sence of public duty that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of ciples adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily indorse and approve the same. I am, gentlemen, your obedient

[Signed] T. A. HENDRICKS.
To the Hon. William F. Vilas, chairman,
Nicholas M. Bell, secretary, and others of
the committee of the national Democratic

SHOT AND SHELL

Take the Place of Diplomacy in the Franco-Chinese Trouble.

FOO CHOW, Aug. 25.—The French chief of staff reports the loss of the French at the bombardment Friday at six men. It is believed this estimate is untrue. An English pilot was killed during a scare Saturday night, when the French opened a heavy fire and, it is believed, sunk one of their own torpedo boats. The bombardment was of the most sickening character. The Chinese fleet lately on the Min river, with the ex-ception of two ships, is blotted out. No surrender was allowed the disabled and sinking ships. After their guns were silenced they were shelled for hours.

Admiral Courbet opened fire at 2 p. m., and the Chinese replied almost simultane ously. The dock-yard arsenal fired immediately, but with only partial success. The eleven vessels forming the Chinese fleet were mostly light river and coast transports, and were really toys. The French had eight heavily armed ships-viz, the Volta, Dugay, Frouin, Delaining, Aspic, Vipere, Loux and Villars. The several Chinese gunboats maintained bravely a desultory fire for about a quarter of an hour, when the survivors of their crews leaped overboard. The combat was practically finished in seven minutes. The superior French artilley made the contest, after disabling the Chinese vessels, no fight; it was a massacre. This is the opinion of every spectator. Two eighteen-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war Champion, the other, stationed above the junks, made a good stand. The French kept up the fire on the arsenal and neighboring buildings, forts, barracks and villages until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, although resistance from batteries ceased about 3. Some French and Chinese ships were engaged in close proximity to the English men-of-war Vigdent and Champion.

At 6 o'clock Sunday evening three burning gunboats floated down the stream, one carry ing French colors. Numerous fire-junks blazing in a dangerous manner, imperiled the English men-of-war, but were fended off. One English bark was saved by an English man-of-war. French torpedo boats exploded the sterns of Yong Woo transports and the two sinking gunboats. The scenes on the river as the dead and wounded floated by were terrible, The English saved many wounded. Forts lower down not yet attacked. The Times correspondent was the only newspaper representative present. He was on board the Champion.

Made It Too Hot for Them.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch just re-ceived from Foo Chow says that the French iron-clads, eight in number, again entered the River Min at 2 o'clock p. m., and attempted to demolish the forts between the mouth of the river and the arsenal. Owing to the fact that ships of heavy draught have to wind through a narrow, difficult channel in entering the river, and the danger of obstructions having been placed in the river during the night necessarily made French fleet proceed slowly. This gave the Chinese an opportunity of making their fire from their forts more effective, and so well did they handle their guns that the French fleet were compelled to retire in an hour after the first shot was fired.

The Fight to Begin Again.

Shanghai, Aug. 26.—One of the French Ironclads on the attempted expedition up the Min received such a terrible blow from the enemy's shot that she barely escaped sinking. The attack by the French fleet will begin again at 3 o'clock, Tuesday. Night traffic on the Canton river has been prohibited. There is an enormous piling up of stocks at Hong Kong, and the import trade is par-

The Cincinnati Workhouse.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A series of grave charges are being brought against the war. house management in regard to the cruel manner in which prisoners are trea.e.in that institution. The principal charge is that of placing prisoners at work, who, by reason of having Leen on a debauch, are physically untit for labor. Prisoners are often sent there on the verge of delirium tremens, and are immediately placed at tasks that would try the strength of the most robust. The case of Bessie Lang, alias Edwards, who died on Thursday morning in the dangeon, is cited as an ex ample. The unfortunate woman, when captured on Sunday night, was crazy from liquor, and when sent to the workhouse was i k, and unable to work. For this she was placed in the dangeon, and there die! coroner's inquest developed nothing, and the employes kept their own counsel. It also appears that the ne song writer, James E. Stewart, was treat, in the same manner, when a row days in the hospital would have

Cleveland Sojoying Himself.

ALBANY, N. Aug. 26. - Governor at the Prospect hotel on Cleveladd is st pper Sarena Two days last week he amped out en :emote and unfrequented the interest of the spirits. He is in the spirits. He expects to be ond and enjo back in Albany Haday or Saturday of this

The Fallure Record.

New York, Aug. 23.—There were 208 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 261 in the preceding week, and 179, 132, and 73 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and Established

WEST TO Sunt Book

GREENCASTLE.

The NEwspaper Revolution

who have some employment for their time other than the through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets, that give the news systematically and amply, and unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities.

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the news he could and print it. Intelligence was transmitted slowly. Ocean mails were a long time in transit, and the overthrow of a European dynasty was not known here weeks after its occurrence. Suddenly there was a change. The railroad and the telegraph superseded old methods. The newspaper was literally flooded with news. The death of a whisky-bloated ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, the outbreak of a war, and notice that shanty had been burned in Texas, all were hurried over the wices into the newspaper offices, and, there being no idea of discrimination, all were printed. the blanket-sheet. The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising. The biggest paper was the best. It was a period of bigness. But after a time some newspaper men saw the fault. The public wanted the news, and only what was news. Then began the era of discrimination, during which rose journals like the New York Sun and the CHICAGO DALLY NEWS. That the public appreciated the new departure is best evidenced by the fact of the Sun's having a circulation of 125,000 copies and the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS 120,000 daily. The wonderful and growing popularity of the 2-cent papers has at length brought the cumbrous 5-centers to their senses, and the radical revolution lately inaugurated in New York marks the recognition of the public's demand by the leading dailies of that city. The ponderous, high-priced daily must go. Already the 2-cent banner waves over the New ald, World, Times, Sun, and Star, the Boston Herald, Globe, and Journal, the Philadelphia Ledger, Press, and Times, and so or to the end of the chapter.

In the West the CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, and to-day it enjoys the results of its eight years' pioneer work in a daily circulation of 120,000 copies, more than three times the average circulation of any of its western contemporaries. It is hardly necessary to say that such a circulation could not be attained, much less maintained, except by a paper of a high grade of excellence as well as one sold at a popular price. The 2-cent paper must be, and where successful is, as good a newspaper as the best of its high-priced competitors. The CHICAGO DAILY News is a case in point. It represents in the highest degree the progressive enterprise of American journalism. It is a member of the Western Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago which possesses a franchise which secures to it both the day and night dispatches of the association.

In addition to this unrivaled news service it has its own exclusive leased wire from its office in Chicago to its branch offices in New York and Washington, at each of which places it has its own news bureau, manned by its own staff, Supplementing and reinforcing this already complete service, it has its own special correspondents at all important news points throughout the country.

As a news-paper it challenges comparison with any in the land.

As a news-paper it channel es comparison with any in the land.

In its editorial columns it speaks from the standpoint of the Independent newspaper, and thereby escapes the temptation of impairing honest and honorable influence by condoning or defending the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. It is not an organ, neither is it a neutral in questions of principle. It has the courage of its convictions. While its conciseness of statement commends it to the busy business man, its purity and general excellence of tone make it pre-eminently a "home paper.

So conspicuous a success must have its imitators, and the Chicago Daily News enjoys the indorsement such imitation always bestows. However, as it is the only 2cent paper in the West which is a member of the Western Associated Press, all imita tion must continue, so far as news-giving value is concerned, to be but imitation. The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "the original." It is "the best." Read it. Sold by all news-dealers. Sent by mail for \$6.00 per year, postage paid. Fractions of a year at proportional rate. Address The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, Chicago, Ill.

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IS A SPECIFIC OURE FOR CATARRH ACUTE OR CHRONIC, COLD IN THE HEAD HAY FEVER, SNUFFLES AND SNEEZING. ALL DISEASES OF THE NOSE ARE CURED WITHOUT FAIL BY THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY, IT IS THE ONLY SURE CURE FOR HAY FEVER AND ROSE COLD.

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HE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wednesday, August 20. Trenton, N. J., the potters now acellent imitations of Chinese and The demand for these goods

are nine establishments in the States producing 3,650 watches a day, ent alone turning out a watch

for ton hours each day. nto, Canada, is lighted by gas t of sawdust. It is claimed that the w a product of 300,000 feet of gas thirty tons of sawdust, at a cost of ith by-products of an aggregate value making the net cost of the gas \$5, or s 1,000 feet.

Thursday, August 21. pay-roll of the government amounts

the thirty-eight states there are

United States consume nearly 0,000 worth of sugar every year. st about \$425,000 annually to pay

transporation of our foreign mails. New York Independent has withits support from Cleveland, and dehis removal from the ticket.

t. Louis lawyer says a marriage is not necessary in Missouri. An nt to live together as man and wife at the law requires.

governor of Kentucky has pardoned thief and a homicide for timely asrendered the officers of the state ring the recent outbreak. Friday, August 22.

e. Patti has signed a contract with apleson to sing in America the coming and next summer in England. property of the Sprague Manu-

ig company at Augusta, Me., which rears ago cost \$2,000,000, has been auction for about \$200,000. e of the largest sheets of plate-glass ported has been placed in position in

arg. The plate measures 186 inches by hes, and is without a single flaw. t a meeting of petroleum producers at ity, it was resolved that drilling be for the year. As 85 per cent, of the and territory are controlled by the men took this action, production will to a

ne New York Journal of Commerce hes a list of seventy-one cotton mills will stop two weeks or longer, with a city of 2,706,000 spindles and 66,000 s, insuring a curtailment of 66,000 pieces lay, or 792,000 pieces in two weeks, all brown and bleached goods.

Saturday, August 23. s estimated that the American people

30,000,000 a year for photographs. annual sun dance of the Chevennes on three days and three nights,

soldiers and sailors' reunion at Batek, Mich., was addressed by Gen. John gan Thursday. Fifteen thousand peoere present. e drought and the locust plague in-

co have caused an advance of 50 per in meat at the capital and driven corn 50 per bushel at Chihuahaa. pecial telegrams to The Chicago Times

seven states show that the corn crop be an enormous one, although there imited regions where drought still pre-

he authorities of the canton of Berne. zerland, have prohibited the Salvation from operating within its limits, on ound that its meetings are not re-

ports from the British provinces indithat the hay crop just harvested will be r cent. less than last year. The drought thern and central New England is exg south and west. The make of butter eese in Vermont and the great cheese s of New York state will be much cur-

Monday, August 25.

pored for gas at Emsworth, ten s from Pittsburg, is flowing oil and salt and attracts hundreds of visitors

Gen. W. T. Sherman now considers at he has passed through all the trials of American citizen. He lately umpired a

A process for utilizing stalks and stems tobacco plant as a substitute for woodp is alleged to have been discovered by a en of New York.

Sir John A. Macdonald condemns the ming cattle scheme of the Frewen ers as fraught with the greatest danger anadian farmers and stock-raisers.

committee of the Ohio legislature has to New York to receive the remains of ahan, a newspaper correspondent, who n international fame in the Russo-Turkish

mob near Lincoln, Neb., took from officers and hanged to a tree a Mexican rged with assaulting a girl. He had been tified by his victim and made a full con-

Gen. Leroy Pope Walker, the first secary of war in Jefferson Davis' Confederate abiret, and who gave the order for firing on t Sumter, died at his home in Huntsville, , after a brief illness.

Under the provisions of an act of cons, a survey is about to be made for a ship nal from the Calumet river at Cummings point on Lake Calumet opposite Pullwhich will save seven miles from lake nigan to the model city.

Tuesday, August 26.

Water is 25 cents per barrel and milk 50 ts per gallon in Lordsburg, N. M. There are at present 695 potteries in the nited States, half of which are in New

Thomas A. Hendricks has agreed to dean address at the Peoria fair next

All the bodies, seven in number, have n recovered from the burning coal mine suck Ridge, Pa.

Maryland anticipates a heavy winter ng to a heavy crop of chestnuts, which is to be a forerunner of the stern north

At Toulon the cholera is on the increase. which is attributed to the hasty return of the habitants. In Italy also the disease is in-

A small cyclone struck Dallas, Texas, arday afternoon, tearing a deep hole, and rrying a column of sand two feet in iameter to a height of 500 feet.

Silver has been discovered near Ritchie, V. Va., and prospectors are flocking to the \$300 of silver and \$11 of lead to the ton.

Spain is taking precautions against a revolt by Zorilla. The Portuguese authorities have arrested several prominant dizens of Lisbon for utterances classed as

Seymour Cooper, clerk of the superior burt at Baltimore, has demonstrated his skill as a penman by engrossing on a postal

card the letters of acceptance of both Cleveand and Hendricks.

George Clarke, a colored youth, was hanged at Dawson, Georgia, for a criminal assault on a white lady. The negroes wisely abstained from burning the town, which they had threatened to do.

Men's Christian association of the world was held in Berlin Sunday evening. The Ameri-can delegates will sail on the 27th and 30th from Hamburg for New York. Secretary Folger is said to be in a phys-

The farewell meeting of the Young

ical condition which alarms his friends. He is at his home in Geneva, N. Y., and for three days last week was confined to his room. He fears death from an affection of the heart, and looks pale and haggard. That years of wear do not always de-

preciate the value of a carpet, was shown in San Francisco recently, when \$2,500 worth of precious metal was extracted from the ashes of a carpet which had been used for five years as a covering for the floor of one of the rooms of the mint.

Sir John Macdonald, referring to Mr. Frewen's Wyoming cattle scheme, which was the shipment by the Canadian Pacific railway and thence down the lakes to Montreal of Wyoming and Montana cattle to the British markets, expresses unqualified condemnation of the project as detrimental to the best interests of the dominion. The perfection of the scheme would have diverted ı large share of the cattle business now done

ANOTHER NOTIFICATION.

The Prohibition Candidates for President and Vice President Notified.

CUBA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Governor St. John and Mr. Daniel, the Prohibition candidates 'or president and vice president, were met by the notification committee at this much as would be observed in the more place at noon, and Professor Dickey, civilized countries, was manifest in the m behalf of the committee and the national Prohibition convention, in a short address, formally notified them that they had been selected by the Prohibition convention as andidates for the positions respectively of president and vice president of the United

At the conclusion of Professor Dickey's address Governor St. John replied, accepting the nomination, and expressing his appreciation of the great honor conferred.

Mr. Daniel followed Mr. St. John, and expressed his gratification also for the honor conferred, and stated that he would reply more formally by letter hereafter.

The notification proceedings were held at grove two miles from Cuba village; a temperance camp-meeting to last five days is in progress there. The principal leaders and speakers of the Prohibition movement are in ittendance, and will address the meeting during the week. An audience of 3,000 was in attendance and listened to the addresses.

Fifty Striking Miners Arrested in

Pennsylvania-The Situation. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—About fifty of the striking miners at Woods' Run were arrested Friday and lodged in Odd Fellows' hall at California, Pa., in default of bail. The men made no resistance. The balance of the campers have removed from the tive women, more often than otherwise Coal Center camp to a position of massive form, cantering about the near Woods' Run on land furnished them by a citizen of that place. Quiet prevails, but what the future developments may e no one can say. Vice President William Plasterer, accompanied by another member of the association, have arrived in Pittsburg, and is energetically at work collecting funds to maintain the "Camp Missionaries." says the strikers are full of courage and intend to maintain the camp.

Organizing Butler's Forces. Boston, Aug. 26.—The leaders of the Peoples' party have completed and announced their provisional state committee. This is the signal for the beginning of activity among Gen. Butler's followers in this state. On Thursday the committee will hold its first meeting and elect a chairman. Orders and rrangements for caucuses throughout the state will then given and made, and the call for a state convention will be printed Friday

The Michigan Forest Fires. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25 .- Harmon City, Arenac county, Mich., was entirely destroyed by fire from the forest Sunday; but two buildings remain. The dock is also burned.

This property belongs to Harmon & Cowl, of Cleveland, Ohio. Sanguinary Funeral Ceremonies.

London, Aug. 25.—Dispatches just received announce the death of the king of Ashantee, from small-pox. His funeral ceremonies included the sacrifice of 300 persons.

The March of the Scourge.

Marseilles, Aug. 26.—There were five deaths from cholera here during twenty-four hours. Seventy-nines deaths have occurred at La Spezia, Italy, since Sunday morning.

Virginia Legislature. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.-Both houses of

the legislature have repealed the election law declared unconstitutional by the supreme

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.

Allan McIntyre & Co.'s market circular of this evening says: The markets on the board of trade were rather weak to-day. Wheat—September, opened 78½c, closed 78c; October, opened 81½c, closed 87½c. Corn—August, opened 51½c, closed 51½c; Corn—August, opened 51½c, closed 50½c; October, opened 50½c, closed 49c. Oats—September, opened and closed 24c. Pork—September, opened \$19.50 @20.00 Lard — September, opened \$7.50, closed \$7.37½. CHICAGO, Aug. 25. opened \$7.50, closed \$7.371/4.

Live Stock-The Union Stock yards reports the following range of prices: Hogs-market fairly active, but weak, and prices about 10e lower; \$5.50@6.40 light; \$5.70@6.10 rough packing, \$6.10@6.50 heavy packing and shipping lots; \$5.55.55.55.50 "grassors." Cattle — Market sirong; exports \$6.50@7.00; good to choice drong, exports \$6.00@6.40; common to fair, \$4.00 dis. 50; butchers, \$2.00@4.10; stockers, \$3.00 dis. 4.40; Texans, \$3.25@4.25. Sheep—Market leady; common to fair, \$2.25@3.00; medium

to good, \$3.50(4.4.00.)

Produce: Butter—Dull; good to fine creamery, 18@30c; fair to good dairy, 12@16c; packing, 8@10c. Eggs—Fairly active; choice counts, 14c. Potatoes—Good stock, 40c. Fruits—Apples, good to fine, \$2@2.50 per bbl.; grapes, good quality, 4@5c; blnck-berries, wild, 75.6@31 per case; water melons, \$8.6.10 per hundred for good to fine; musk melons, 50.6.75c per case for good to fine.

Toledo. Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 25,

Wheat—First and quiet; No. 2 ca di or August, Soc; September, 80%c; October, 82%c; November, 830 bid; year, 83c; No. 2 soft, November, S32 bid; year, SJc; No. 2 soft, 82½@SC; No. 3 do, 78c. Corn—Nothing doing; high mixed, 57c; No. 2 cash, 55½ (357c; August, 57c asked; September, 55½c; rejected, 55c; no grade, 53c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 28c; No. 2 cash or August, 29c asked.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.

Wheat—Quiet; 83c cash and August, 83%c September, nominal; 84@34%c Coctober; red, 83%c cash and August. 84c September, 84%c October; No. 3 red, 76%c. Corn—Rejected No. 2, 54%c; nominal. Oats—No. 2 white, 29%c; No. 2, 26c.

THE MELON.

[New York Star.] Who started the cholera? I, said the Melon, I am the felon. From warmth of a torrider Country than Florida Country than Florida
I carried the cholera;
We sailed to Marseilles
With favoring gales,
And from there we went on
To visit Toulon. Where next do we go Just wait; time will show, But it will not be long Ere the Germans will find That cholera loves

BURYING A PRINCESS

A trip on the rind.

Royal Funeral Procession Near

Honolulu-A General Holiday. [Cor. Boston Transcript.] In our approach to Honolulu we had noticed that flags were flying at halfmast, and on inquiry learned that a princess, sister to the queen, was dead, and that the funeral was to take place the same afternoon of our arrival. The cortege proved to be a very imposing affair, two or three miles in length, comprising both state and private carriages, native ladies and gentlemen on horseback, besides the immense throng of men and women, who, in stately order, followed on foot. There was a very elaborate floral display, and altogether the march to the grave, accompanied by the fine Hawaiian brass band, was a dazzling scene to strangers just arriving in these beautiful islands of the Pa-

Although the most marked order, as civilized countries, was manifest in the procession to the grave, yet, after the princess' remains were once deposited in the handsome marble mausoleum, located in the suburbs of Honolulu, there was a general breaking away from quiet decorum. We were surprised to see the driver of the hearse, with three or four other natives seated thereon, running a furious race down through the principal avenue of the city, endeavoring to pass some other carriages that were also equally persistent in the attempt to keep The afternoon wore off in a ahead. general holiday, more, I think, than is customary in this staid New England-St. John camp-meeting circuit grounds, a ized town. Carriages, omnibuses, men and women in gay attire, mounted on prancing steeds, flitted here and there through the clean, picturesque streets, which are shaded with the pretty algeroba, palm, tamarind, and other tropi-

cal trees. The active women do not use side saddles, but ride astride like men, wearing, usually, a peculiar costume, sometimes of bright gaudy colors, and so long and voluminous as not merely to extend to either side and cover the limbs and feet, but to fall behind over the horse's tail. To see these dark nacity and suburbs, with flying robes of yellow, red and black almost enveloping the animal they are riding, is a novel sight, and adds a dashing picturesqueness to the place.

Her Embarrassing Mistake. [Detroit Free Press.]

As a lady opened the door of a Second street residence to a ring recently, a neatly dressed individual bowed politely and inserted one foot in the doorway far enough to guarantee that proceedings would not be brought to too summary a close. The lady concluded he was an agent and remarked in vigorous "I don't want any thing!" at the same time giving undeniable indications that she desired to shut the door.

"I beg your pardon, madam, I am not offering you anything," said he with an injured and dignified air.

'Pray excuse me," she answered, "my mistake arose from the fact that I have been greatly annoyed by agents. Whom did you wish to see?"

Without noticing her inquiry he said "Madam, it is difficult to reconcile your reception of me with what a gentleman would naturally expect at the hands of a lady. Such brusqueness is chilling to refined and sensitive natures accustomed to the usages of polite society."

Again apologizing, she was about to ask him in, when he drew from his coat pocket a little box, and opening it explained: "Madame, I have for sale

here an invaluable-' The feat of extracting his foot from that doorway before the door slammed with a noise that could be heard two blocks, so distracted his attention that he left the sentence uncompleted.

The Old Log Court House.

[Colorado Miner.] If the traveler on the Colorado Central road will notice as he passes through the western suburbs of Idaho Springs, he will observe an old log cabin, one story high and insignificant in general appearance, yet there was connected with this building a history closely woven with the affairs of Clear Creek county. Twenty-four years ago it was the court house within whose walls all the business in the then new section of country was transacted. Here were re corded the location certificates, deeds, etc., of the early pioneers. In the same building at that time a young man had his law office, and between times of making a few dollars in defending some one or prosecuting some other he worked as a clerk for the recorder. Great changes have taken place in Clear Creek since then. Cities have been built and handsome residences and costly public buildings reared. The old log court house has been exchanged for a more commodious structure, and the young man who worked as attorney and clerk now occupies the proud position secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Arthur.

A Quiet World. [Ouida.]

If there were no statesmen at all, and no journalists, life would go smoothly; every one would attend to his own affairs, the world would be quiet, and there would be no wars.

Arkansaw Traveler: "It peers like er er po' place den er good man ken. De weed will grow whar de co'n won't hardly sprout." mean man ken make er better livin' on

Jeremy Taylor: Men are apt to prefer a prosperous error to an afflicte!

00D'S

Is designed to meet the wants of a large portion of our people who are either too poor to employ a physician, or are too far removed to easily call one, and a still larger class who are not sick enough to require medical advice, and yet are out of sorts and need a medicine to build them up, give them an appetite, purify their blood, and oil up the ma-chinery of their bodies so it will do its duty willingly. No other article takes hold of the system and hits exactly the spot like

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA It works like magic, reaction every part of the human body through the food, giving to

all renewed life and negy My friend, you meed not take our word.
Ask your neighbor, who has just taken one
bottle. He will tell you that "It's the best
dollar I ever invested."

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 19, 1879.

MESSRS, C. I. HOOD & Co.: Dear Sirs—
Although greatly prejudiced against patent
medicines in general, I was induced, from
the excellent reports I had heard of your
Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, Sarsaparilla, to try a bottle, last December, for dyspepsia and general prostration, and I have received very gratifying results from its use. I am now using the second bottle, and consider it a very valuable remedy for indigestion and its attendant troubles.

Yours truly,

F. C. CHURCHILL,

(Firm of Carter & Churchill.)

A gentleman who Gained has been suffering from the Debility and Languer 10 Pounds peculiar to this season, says: "Hood's SARSAPARILLA is putting new life right into me. I have gained ten pounds since I began to take it." Has taken two bottles.

Hood's SARSAPARILLA is sold by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CC., Lowell, Mass.

WARREN LELAND

whom everybody knows as the successful

Largest Hotel Enterprises of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voy-

age, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enor-1 onsly enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPA-RILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use. Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all tho various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND's permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND's extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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THE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

Arkansaw Politics.

A DISGRACEFUL AND DAMAGING RE-PUDIATION MEASURE-BOURBON IN-STINCT WHICH CANNOT GO "CARPET BAGGERS" CHIMNEYS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug. 25 1883. Editor Times: Next Monday will be election day in'Arkansas. Besides the county and State officers to be elected there is an important amendment to the State Constitution to be voted on. It is called the "Fishback Amendment" from the name of its author. It was before the people two years ago and received a large majority of the Amendment vote, but on the same plea set up in Indiana a few years ago, namely, that it must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the same election for all and every purpose, it was declared not adopted. This Amendment is an act of repudiation, pure and simple. It forbids the payment of certain educational, railroad and levee bonds. It is also purely a Democratic measure, but to the credit of some of the party, they are opposed to its adoption. The two Democratic papers of Little Rock oppose it and a few other papers in the State. The Republicans will almost unanimously vote against it, but it will in all probability be adopted and a disgrace fixed upon the State.

The issuing of the bonds was done during the reconstruction period, and was a Republican measure for the general improvement of the State. At that time there were scarcely any railroads; levees along the Mississippi, and other rivers were very much needed, and a liberal endowment of the state university called for. All these were provided for and a scheme of refunding and gradual payment adopted. This measure if carried out would have gone far toward lifting poor old "Arkansaw" out of the woods, and especially out of Bourbon ruts. But Arkansas don't want progress if she must have it at the hands of Republicans, and when after the Brooks and Baxter war and the Democrats came into power they repudiated all these measures, opposed the payment of the bonds, and by their action brought about the present repudiating amendment, and by their votes next week will incorporate an act in her organic laws that will be as great a drawback to to her progress, and forever a burning disgrace. By a process of refunding and gradual payment this whole matter could have been met, and the debt honestly paid. This would have done much for the progress and honor of the state. It would have encouraged capital and progressive business men to come here, but the amendment will undoubtedly have the opposite effect. So much for the wisdom and honesty of the Arkansaw Democracy. They are really and truly Bourbon in instinct and practice, and will never learn anything. They don't want to learn if they have to learn from northern Republicans. It is said that the "Carpet-baggers" from the north were ciple drug. the first to build houses with chimneys on the inside, and the genuine Southern Bourbon, still builds his house. even unto this day, after the old fashion with chimneys on the outside, all because he will not follow the innovation of his northern neighbor. I can't vouch for the truth of this reason given, but I know that many of the modern and fine residences in Little Rock are thus built. And your correspondent knows of no other good reason for this odd architecture.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Considerable sickness in our vicin

Geo. Raper perambulated our streets last week

No rain has lately refreshened our growing crops and like the Democratic party they seem in retrograde.

Frank Perry, last week left for parts unknown, is it a wonder when we consider the atmosphere prevailing in our town.

The Joplin picnic financially speak ing, was not a success; and in the observer it seemed as if the old Dem ocratic plank had secretly found its way into their platform.

Several of our enegetic citizens who are wide awake in the sense of a progressive life, left Tuesday for the state of Kansas—"the land of milk and honey." May their efforts be crowned with success. Keep the boys straight Billy.

LENA.

Still dry and dusty.

Dr. J. A. Welch's child is quite

Health good in this locality with but few exceptions.

Miss Ella Stokes has gone to Craw fordsville to attend the Montgomery county institute.

Mr. Joseph Mays and wife, of Boone county, and John Crist and wife, of Indianapolis, were visiting

friends here Sunday. Our Band boys have sent for their uniforms and now we may expect to hear some good playing from them at our public meetings when they get their new suits on.

Dr. Jacks, the great tooth extracter, was in our town last week looking

for more old teeth to add to his tooth monument, which he says he is going to build of old teeth.

B. F. Bruner, our genial hotel proprietor, has placed in position a new bell to call his boarders to their meals. It is quite an improvement over the old way of hunting them up.

Some of our young bloods took a car ride last Sunday to the Baptist Association and we learn they had to walk farther than they rode. We suppose the next time they will walk

The Democrats organized a Cleve land club here last week and at their next coming together just before they started to Carbon to hear Hon. John E. Lamb, they clubbed one poor fellow out of their party because he was a little too much on their platform just then.

MAPLE GROVE.

The corn is needing rain very bad at present.

It is the universal expression now that the Times is the boss paper of the county. It's a stem winder and loaded to the muzzle. It should be in every family.

Mr. Wes Nevins and wife, of Catlin, are visiting relatives here and at New Maysville. Mr. Nevins has just passed through a severe spell of sickness and is out for his health.

Mrs. Abe and Milt Hillis hired a stranger some three weeks ago to sell patent rights for their fence inside the county, furnishing him with a horse and buggy. As he has not been seen or heard from since they now seem to think something serious has happened him, as he was to report each week. Such is life in large cities.

There are five candidates in the field for President. How strange? When Blaine steps off the political train this fall to take charge of the White House he will miss Cleveland, St. John, Butler and Pomroy at the banquet, for they will be side tracked for repairs. O how sweet, but sweet er still to run for President and not get there.

Give joy or grief, give ease or pain, Take life or friends away,

But give me Blaine and Logan all again, For they will get there on election day And don't you forget it,

BARNARD.

Cyrus Brady buried his child last

If any one falls sick, go to the Fort Red Hospital.

J. F. and R. H. Biddle are working for C. H. Wilson.

Our physician H. E. Rogers is the busiest man in town.

J. E. Hill mashed his hand badly at the saw mill last week. Barnard has a fit subject for Bar-

num's show. Come and see it.

Z. D. LaFoe started for Southern Ill. Monday to engage in stave making. How still the "Sentinel keeps of

late." You bet. "Blaine can afford Would our druggist make a living if he did not sell whiskey as the prin-

Cora and Emma Parker paid theirgrandmother, Mrs. Barnard, a short

visit last week. What has become of our Sunday

School and all of its great workers and strong S. S. advocates? Milton Hill went home to Craw- terest and zeal.

fordsville last week. Crippled, badly eutting his foot with an ax.

36x54x16 feet. Let every man put his well. shoulder to the wheel and push hard.

B. F. Duncan undertook to trim his flinger nails on Hill's Edger saw, and Auxiliary dead. as a consequence almost cut off his

"Rumor says" a wedding is contem- the Conference. plated between one of our young merchants and his fair lady. We all wish him much happiness.

Joe Covert forgets St. Valentine's day is past long ago, and is now sending "sweet morsels" to fair ladies. Look out North Barnard!

Corn is suffering for rain, according to our notion. Farmers want to commence plowing for wheat, but say the

ground is too hard and dry. Let every man who loves his neighbor and country, and who has to labor for his living vote for Blaine and

Logan, and his own interest. Our saw mill is doing boss work. Haul in your logs. You will get your lumber without fail. "Our Hills" are Blaine and Logan men, and Republi-

cans of the first water. T. J. Williams has rented his propererty including his store-room to Friend Stevenson, who will take possession September 8. Mr. Willians talks of closing out his stock at cost and auct-

Subscribe for the Greencastle Times if you want "good and timely counsel" and let us raise our glorious platform to a higher level than before known and to a towering highth over Cleye-

land's foundation. FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Lillie Archer has gone to Kansas

The base ball season opened last

Bud Owens is shipping staves to

Jack Shinn says he is not going West this year.

George Bunton and wife visited Baila Herod's last week.

The farmers are busy bush whack-

ing and cleaning up pastures. Bittie Hendricks has returned to

her home in Hendricks County. Polk Huffman went to house keeping last week and the boys gave him

Mrs, Pop Wright leaves to-mor-row, (Tuesday), for Kansas, to see her two boys.

There is a Sunday social croquet club in the vicinity of Center; they

play every Sunday. Lincoln Todd made a hasty visit to his father and his grandfather, he returned to Illinois.

Bill Runyan has returned from Nebraska where he has bought him

a farm, he will move there soon. NEW MAYSVILLE.

Mrs. Polly Case is reported quite

All quiet in Jackson, peace and

harmony prevails. Weather nice. The Republicans are gaining recruits all the while The old soldiers that have been voting with the Democrats, are coming back to their father's house saying they never felt at home with the Democrats.

Luther Benson delivered a Temperance lecture last Friday night. We have several white-washed Temperance men that are prohibitists 'til the day of election, then they take the free whisky ticket and vote it straight The correspondent of the Star Press is one of that kind. We hear of the noted correspondent of the Star Press of Bainbridge, coming over to Jackson and preaching prohibition to some good Republicans, saying he was going to vote the pro-hibition ticket. We advise our cor respondent to get further away from home if he wishes to get any Republican to take stock in his temperance record—its too thin,

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary exercises of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were held at the church Frig. day afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The opening song was "The Morning Ask your druggist for it. 36-37. Light is Breaking." Rev. W. C. Dav isson, recently returned from Japan, led in prayer. A voluntary was then sung by the choir, after which Miss Sadie F. Kelly, of Indianapolis, the conference secretary of the society, read her report. Reports of districts show many of them to be in many respects in a better condition than ever before. The too frequent change of officers has greatly hinder ed district work. Special work has been done in Indianapolis district. Mrs. Waugh and Dist. Sec. having visited all the charges. Mrs. Ruth soon indicated by a clear and beauti Carter. secretary of New Albany ful complexion, freedom from aches Dist., has reorganized John St. Auxiliary within this district in good condition. The Bloomington Dist. is the best organized of any in Conference; contributions good. Evansville Dist. reports an increase of in-

Rockport Dist. is making no advancement; need district officers to We are going to have a brick church | the work; the two auxiliaries doing

> Vincennes Dist.-Regular auxiliaries doing well; the Young Ladies'

Missionary literature and mite boxes are generally circulated over

Thank offering of March amounts to \$195 31. Total amount of money contributed throughout the Confer ence during the year can not he ob tained, as July, August and Septem ber reports are not in.

At the close of Miss Kelly's report Pearlie Hays, of Locust Street Sunday School, gave a declamation entitled "Missionary Music."

Mrs. Thomas Hill, of Chicago, followed wish a missionary address showing the wonderful growth of the W. F. M. S. since its organization 15 years ago. In South America, Mexico, Italy, Bulgaria, Japan, China, and India the work is spreading-spreading. Not only those in foreign lands are benefitted, but at home as well. The address was excellent in every respect and shows that a wise selection has been made in electing Mrs. Hill Secretary of the North Western Branch.

Furniture at Wholesale Prices.

C. J. Kimble of Kimble & Son wishes to retire from business having been continuously in the furniture trade in this city for 35 years.

To this end will begin to sell at wholesale prices on Aug 1st their entire stock of new and elegant furniture, pictures, mouldings, etc. this will be a rare opportunity to purchasers for low prices.

Remember the place, West Side ublic square. 33-4t. public square.

For all bilious and miasmatic diseases, Ager,s Ague Cure is absolutely a certain, safe, and radical cure.



ty, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in can. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

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For good meats FIsaac &Kahn The daisy flour is made by Callen

Farmers, take your wheat to Cal lender.

Call for Calender's Roller Process Flour.

Use Callender's Roller Proces Flour.

Persons desiring to sell farms and city property should call on Milligan

Don't fail to call on the New Firm of Jones & Bower, at their Art Gal ery and get the finest Pictures in the 3637 City. Bayne's Block.

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A bond for the satisfactory completion of the work must accompany each bid.

The Mayor and Common Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

WILLIAM DAGGY.

Greencastle, Indiana, July 28, 1884.

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